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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 213 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Czech. Cabinet's Sacrifice For Peace?

Settlement On Basis Of Henlein's Demands

Announcement To Be Made Before Nuremberg Rally?

PRAGUE, September 5.

Decisions of capital importance are being taken at the extraordinary Council of Ministers now sitting at the end of which it is expected the Government will announce the concessions they are prepared to make to satisfy Sudeten claims on the basis of Herr Henlein's eight demands.

The Government have obviously taken this important step in order to facilitate a settlement before the Nuremberg meeting.

Konrad Henlein
Leader of Czech Nazis

NEUTRAL ZONE AT HANKOW

TOKIO, Sept. 5.

The Government have notified to the British, American, French and German ambassadors that the Japanese Army are willing to respect a specified section of Hankow as a zone immune from attack, provided that it in no way serves as a base for Chinese military operations.—Reuter.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.

General Yantse, the new Chinese Ambassador, presented credentials on his appointment today, after the post has been vacant for more than six months.

It is believed that this foreshadows closer Russo-Chinese relations.—Reuter.

MILITARY BASE CAPTURED

TOKIO, Sept. 5

The Japanese claim to have have been captured. The commu- captured Shacsinchen, a strategically important military base, 12 miles from Menghsien on North bank of the Yellow River. —Reuter.

HITLER PLANS SUDETEN PUTSCH?

PARIS, Sept. 5.

Two writers in the press declare that Herr Hitler will propose a plebiscite in the Sudeten Area.

"Lejour" says that this would be a categorical ultimatum to Britain and France, which they would find difficult to accept. "We must therefore contemplate with the British Cabinet the sending of a solemn warning much more precisely worded than those vainly put forth hitherto."

Madame Tabouis says "the Fuehrer's definite orders to Herr Henlein are to continue to negotiate until September 10, while insisting on the eight Carlsbad points.

"On September 10, Herr Hitler will propose a plebiscite and almost immediately invade the Sudeten area."

Madame Tabouis asserts that Herr Hitler in consultation with his generals has arrived at an estimate that three days will suffice to occupy the Sudeten Territory. "Precise orders have already been given to the troops to only occupy the Sudeten territory, strictly respecting the rest of Czechoslovakia." She adds that Herr Hitler is persuaded that war will not become general.—Reuter.

HITLER'S ARRIVAL AT NUREMBERG

NUREMBERG, Sept. 5.

Herr Hitler looking distinctly older, arrived at 11/10 a.m. His famous moustache brindled at the end and his close cropped hair was tinged with iron.

Herr Hitler greeted Herr Hess, whose tiny blueclad daughter presented him a bouquet.

After reviewing a company of the Black Guards, the Fuhrer entered the car and standing beside the driver's seat responded to the cheers of the crowds.

National Social Party's Task

Herr Hitler responding to an address of welcome at the Town Hall made only a brief reply stating that National Socialist Party of Greater Germany would get together and gather new strength for the tasks of the coming year. —Reuter.

FRANCE TO MAN MAGINOT LINE

PRAGUE, Sept. 5.

The Czech Government had been informed in advance of the French intention to man the Maginot line. The news has caused no surprise and is not likely to be followed by any exceptional military measures in Czechoslovakia as the military authorities have adopted a policy of vigilant preparations for sometime past.

The Sudeten Delegation conducting negotiations with the Government left for Asch for consultation with Herr Henlein.—Reuter.

RESERVISTS CALLED BACK TO COLOURS

PARIS, Sept. 5.

With the intention of fully manning the Maginot Line and frontier garrisons, the Government have recalled a number of reservists to colours.

Officers and men on leave have been ordered to rejoin units, all army and Air Force leave having been cancelled.

The Government have taken "measures of security" in view of the international situation and as the result of large reinforcements, which were recently concentrated by Germany on the north-west frontier.

It is emphasised, that these measures are purely precautionary and there is no reason for the public to become nervous. It is also stated that according to recent information the international tension has lessened and there are [illegible] of outstanding problems —Reuter.

GERMANY MUST BE WARNED

Br. T. U. C. President's Appeal To France England & Soviet

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The need to warn Germany was urged by Mr. H. H. Elvin in his presidential address at the opening of the T. U. C. at Blackpool.

He said that Abyssinia, China and Spain had been sacrificed. He asked: "Why have not Britain, France and Soviet plainly told Germany that she must keep off the grass and that no pressure must be brought on Czechoslovakia to succumb in the slightest to Germany's ruthlessness. This brave democratic people must not be thrown to the wolves."—Reuter.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR WORST

Men And Officers On Leave Asked To Return

PARIS, Sept. 5.

All officers and men on long leave at Nancay have been recalled by telegram as a measure of prudence.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the garrison have been told not to leave the town so that they can be reached at the shortest notice.

Precautions have also been taken at Metz, Strassbourg and along the whole of the Eastern Frontier.—Reuter.

Pro-German Demonstrations: Plebiscite Idea Again

PRAGUE: Sept. 5.

Unprecedented pro-German demonstrations occurred on the occasion of two harvest festivals in the Sudeten-German region.

At Petschen 1,500 Sudeten-Germans shouted "We want our Fuehrer" and sang the forbidden 'Horstwessel' song. At Garmisch Krumau there were usual cries of "Ein volk. ein Reich, ein Fuehrer" which were followed by chorus of "We want to be in home in Reich".

The demonstrations were obviously organised and suggest that the plebiscite idea is not far in the background.

There is good reason to believe that Dr Hodza was busy during the week-end. He did not leave Prague. He interviewed Dr. Benes and also, it is reported, saw other personalities.—Reuter.

AMERICA RETAINS DAVIS CUP

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

America retains Davis Cup by 3 matches to one.—Reuter.

Hitler Invites 100 Arabs

Nazi Party Congress Guests Shown Round Nuremberg

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NUREMBERG, Sept. 5.

I understand, on the personal invitation of Herr Hitler, hundred

Adolf Hitler
Realmleader of Germany

Arabs arrived here by the Italian liner "Galilea" to attend the Nazi Party Congress. They will be the guests of the Congress, all expenses including the passage money, being paid by the Nazis.

They are being shown round the town by German instructors and guides.—Copyright.

FIRING AGAIN IN TRAVANCORE

KOTTAYAM: Sept. 5.

One person was killed and three others injured at Puthupalli, near Kottayam, when the State troops opened fire following alleged stone-throwing on police and military by the crowd assembled yesterday to hold a meeting in defiance of prohibitory orders.

Earlier efforts by police to disperse the crowd were unsuccessful. Eleven police and nine military were also injured.—A. P.

ABSOLUTE NEED OF NON-RETALIATION

Andrews' Message To Travancore Public

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 5.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who is now in Bangalore has sent the following message to the people of Travancore and in particular to students in a letter addressed to Mr. K. K. Kuruvaila, M.L.C., Kottayam:

"At this crisis you must not be provoked to commit retaliatory actions, even if you see violence being practiced before your eyes I know how difficult it is to keep quiet in the face of violence. But this is an absolute necessity in the present struggle""—United Press.

(SEE PAGE 13).

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi's adjournment motion relating to the rate-war between the Indian and European shipping companies with respect to Haj Pilgrim Traffic was disallowed by the Chair.—A. P.

Assembly Censures Whitehall For Burma Rioting

ADJOURNMENT CARRIED WITHOUT DIVISION

Indians Treated As Dust In Empire Balance, Says Satyamurti

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA, September 5.

Horror and indignation at the loss of Indian life and property in Burma riots found strong expression to-day in the Assembly when it carried the adjournment motion without division.

THE PRESENCE IN SIMLA OF BURMA DELEGATES WITH DETAILED INFORMATION AND COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE EXTENT OF SUFFERING HELPED TO PUT MEMBERS IN FULL POSSESSION OF FACTS. ALL ELECTED INDIAN MEMBERS WERE UNITED IN DEMANDING STRONG MEASURES FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND SECURE A THOROUGH AND ADEQUATE COMPENSATION FOR INDIAN SUFFERERS AND THE NECESSARY STEPS TO PREVENT RECRUDESCENCE OF THE TROUBLE.

Picture Of Helplessness

Even the speech of the European group's spokesman, Mr. James showed some pessimism about the Government of Burma's resources to deal with the situation. Government's attitude was one of anxious concern, prepared to do whatever it could—but at the same time, presenting a picture of helplessness in view of the fact that the maintenance of Law and Order was primarily the concern of the Burma Government.

The debate, however, served to impress on the Government the strength of feeling of the House on the subject. Even so moderate person as Dr. Ziauddin pointed out what Germany was doing for its nationals in Czechoslovakia and wound up his speech with a demand that if the Burma Government was unable to protect Indians the Government of India should send its forces. From more than one side, came the cry "send troops," "declare war," when Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir G. S. Bajpai were speaking—cries which clearly showed how strong was the wave of feeling in the house. Even Sir G. S. Bajpai admitted the recrudescence of trouble had shaken people's confidence.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCES.

As a result of to-day's debate, three important public assurances came from the Government—that the demand for an independent commission of enquiry was being pressed, that Government was immediately taking up the question of compensation and that the Secretary of State was being addressed as regards the adequacy of forces in Burma.

Mr. Satyamurti made clear that the motion was not intended to censure the Government of India but those at the top of the Empire who seemed to regard Indians as merely "dust in the balance". "If a single Englishman had been killed, would the Secretary of State have kept quiet? Asked Mr. Satyamurti.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON DEPUTY'S RULING

The constitutional position of the Deputy President of the Assembly with regard to voting and participating in the proceedings was explained at length by Sir Abdur Rahim President in an important ruling even to-day on the incidents of Thursday last.

After recalling the events, Sir Abdur Rahim referred to the request made by the Leader of the House for the President's ruling for purposes of future guidance. and also for purposes of record.

The President said "I do not quite understand", what he meant by the last suggestion, that is, for the purpose of record, because the record will be of the facts, as they happened. But if he meant by that that I should pronounce whether the vote given by the Deputy President was valid or not, and then I hold, that according to the established practice of this House The Deputy President having given his ruling that his vote was valid, no appeal lies to me as the President and there can be no question of my reviewing or reversing his ruling, so that his vote must stand on the records. So far, therefore, as I am concerned, that particular matter must be taken to be settled by the ruling of the Deputy President who was in the chair at that time.

RIGHTS OF DY. PRESIDENT

"For purposes of "future occasions", however, I will deal now with two questions that have been raised before me. But before I do so, I may mention that the Deputy President is elected to his office by the members, and according to the convention or practice that has prevailed hitherto, he is entitled to exercise all the rights of speech and vote which any other member of the House enjoys. I have always borne this fact in mind calling upon him to take the chair during my absence, and have endeavoured to see that his desire to speak or vote on any question in which he feels himself especially interested is not frustrated, as far as it can be helped.

"Similarly, in the case of the four members who are nominated to the panel of chairmen by the President and who are generally persons occupying prominent positions in their parties, the President or the Deputy President, as the case may be, has to bear this fact in mind, whenever he requests any of them to take the chair.

"Rule three lays down that anyone of the panel of chairmen may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or in his absence by the Deputy President." The word 'absence' here has always been understood—and

(Continued on page 14, col. 1)

Terms For Congress Party Support

Parliamentary Committee's Letter: Sind Premier's Reply Awaited

WARDHA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, who arrived here yesterday morning, met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and discussed with them the Sind Ministerial affairs.

In the afternoon all of them drove to Shegaon to seek Gandhiji's advice in the matter. It is understood that Gandhiji did not give any advice but left the matter with them.

CONGRESS TERMS.

It is further understood that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress has arrived at some decision regarding the Sind question which is being communicated to the Premier of Sind. As soon a reply from the Sind Premier is received, a statement will be issued, either this evening or tomorrow morning.

PUNJAB TANGLE.

It is learnt Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, has invited Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly, to meet him at Allahabad. Acharya Kripalani leaves for Allahabad to-morrow evening by the Bombay Mail.—United Press.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day being Parsi New Year Day the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

SUBHAS TO MEET MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 5.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani is leaving for Bombay. It is likely that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will stay here sometime more. They will meet Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

It is expected that they will be accompanied by the Hon. Mr. D. P. Misra and the Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta, C. P. Ministers.—United Press.

SUBHAS POSTPONES TAMIL NADU TOUR

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has wired to Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, from Wardha informing him that he has postponed his Tamil Nadu tour till after the A. I. C. C. meeting.—A. P.

JAWAHAR FOR GENEVA AND NOON FOR CANADA

LONDON, Sept.

Sir Firozekhan Noon is leaving for Canada on Sept. 10 under the auspices of the Canadian Overseas Education Committee on an extended lecture tour and return to London at the end of October.

Pandit Nehru is proceeding to Geneva on September 8 and returns to London after a week. Reuter.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Cultured Goan (30) pensionable Government Service wishes to meet Catholic young widow or lady of good family and means, any community. Box No. 10727, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A suitable match for a young Bhatia lawyer. Apply with photo. Box No. 10722, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted. For the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon and other Courts in Rangoon a Gujarati and Hindustani Interpreter and Translator on a salary of Rs. 80-3-200, with an initial pay of 95|- for a Graduate to fill a temporary vacancy for 28 months. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi, Marwari and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Persian or Sanskrit is desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of a recognized University or its equivalent need apply. Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned by designation and not by name and must be received not later than 16th September, 1938. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment. The selected candidate will be required to join for duty on the 17th October, 1938. G. C. Bourne, Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Rangoon. Dated Rangoon, the 23rd August, 1938. (9376)

Wanted—One Lady Doctor M.B. B.S. for Bilaspur State. (Punjab). Pay 200-10-250, free quarters. Apply stating experience to Secretary 49, Koregaon Park Poona. (10721)

Earn 50 monthly by securing orders for our pictorial calendars with charming poses of famous film stars. Shanta, Devikarani, Savita, etc. National, historical, religious & Emperor's Coronation scenes. For terms & samples apply. Oriental Calendar Co. (99) Post Box 11,422, Calcutta. (10662)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately a Carpentry and Metal Work Instructor for the Herbert College, Kotah. Salary Rs. 50-5-75. Only Matriculates in English possessing the following certificates are eligible:—For carpentry—Certificate in carpentry and joining of Kala Bhawan, Baroda, or certificate of the Government Carpentry Technical School in U. P., or Diploma of the Gwalior Central Technical Institute. For metal work—Turner, Fitter, Machine, Tool Works certificate of Kala Bhawan, Baroda, or Diploma of the Gwalior Central Technical Institute. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Director of Education, Kotah (Rajputana). (9418)

Wanted for Sthanakwasi Jain Gurukul Rajkot, a Graduate, knowing Magadhi, Sanskrit and Gujarati as Residential Senior Teacher. Salary Rs. 65-5-100 according to qualifications. Residential quarters free. (2) Also an experienced Undergraduate or Graduate knowing Sanskrit and something of Jainism as Residential House Master. Salary Rs. 35-3-50 according to qualifications. Residential quarters free. Sthanakwasi Jains preferred. Apply sharp stating age, caste, religion, qualifications and experience, etc., to Manager, Sthanakwasi Jain Gurukul, Rajkot. (10712)

Wanted immediately a qualified and experienced Lady Health Visitor and Superintendent, Victoria Orphanage. Pay Rs. 80—5—100 p. m., including conveyance allowance. Free quarters. Leave, etc., according to State Rules. Selected applicants for interview will be allowed joining expenses. Apply to the General Member, State Council, Bharatpur Rajputana, by 1st of October, 1938. (9382)

Wanted—Branch Manager on Rs. 80|- P. M. to build houses in Prominent Towns and sell them by instalments. P. B. 10009, Calcutta. (10735)

Wanted for the Bhatia General Hospital, Tardeo Road, Bombay, a qualified experienced Hindu Resident Medical Officer knowing Gujarati. Apply to the Honorary

Wanted 2 Directors of Rural Radio programmes maximum pay Rs. 170- and Rs. 110|- respectively. Besides Hindustani, candidates should know any two of the following languages:—Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese. Candidates should possess sound knowledge of organizing musical programmes and arranging talks, dialogues, dramas, etc., suitable for villagers. Appointments are temporary and the pay is liable to revision in the general revision of pay scales. Apply stating qualifications, age, nationality and copies of testimonials to the Director All-India Radio, Bombay. Envelope should be marked 'rural.' (9409)

Wanted Indian Staff Nurses—for the Itki Sanatorium Ranchi—Must be at least General Trained —Maternity training will be considered an additional qualification. Preference will be given to Bihari or domiciled ladies. Salary Rs. 40-2-54 p.m. Uniform supplied—no messing allowance. Free furnished quarters fitted with electric lights and fans. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of certificates by 15th September stating age, nationality, where trained, and present address to Major J. M. Pereira, M.B.E., V.H. As., I.M.D. (Retd) Supdt., Medical College Hospital, and Secretary, Selection Committee for appointment of Nurses, Patna, P. O. Bankipur. (9350)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—at Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, large airy residential and office flats, also special 2-bedroom flats, fully eqipped with unique westerly situation, and most up-to-date shops. Rents revised. Apply Manager on premises. (10738)

Swastik House Opposite Pathe Cinema, Four-Rooms airy flats. Rents 75-85. Apply top floor. Telephone 26968—44525. (10720)

For Hindoos, Airy Rooms, Flats, Boyce House, Gowalia Tank, behind Mahavir Vidyalaya. Apply Pathan, or Box 10673, "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

For immediate relief and cure of Asthma, Inquire 19, Station Terrace, near Grant Road station, Bombay. (10705)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1939 to 31st December, 1939, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 P.M. on 15th October, 1938.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

Earnest money of Rs. 250 should be remitted in advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal, and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered without such receipt. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P SAMPAT,
Storekeeper.
Gondal Railway.

GONDAL,
Dated 26th August, 1938.

9372

MORVI-RAILWAY.

COAL-TENDER-NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 18,000 (Eighteen thousand) Tons of Selected Grade Steam Coal, to be delivered in three steamer loads between November, 1938 and March, 1939, for free delivery at Navlakhi, loaded into wagons weighed on Navlakhi Weigh-Bridge.

(2). The Tender, which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the above-mentioned quantity, should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "TENDER FOR COAL," mentioning name of Colliery, Seam Number or name, & Proprietors' name & accompanied by the latest Analysis of the Indian Coal Grading Board of the Coal offered & Rs. 500 as Earnest Money.

(3). Our usual terms & conditions of Contract Agreement can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

(4). Tenders will be received in this office upto 5-30 P.M. of Saturday 24th, September 1938. No tender will be accepted after that date.

(5). Stevedoring, Landing etc. work will be done by the Port Authorities of the Morvi State for charges of which the Tenderer should refer to the Port Officer, Navlakhi.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent.
Morvi Railway.
Stores Superintendent's Office.
Morvi, Dated 3rd September, 1938.

9422.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at 12 Noon (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1938, at the Registered Office of Company at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, pursuant to Section 208D of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

L. M. KHATAU,
SORAB S. ENGINEER,
Liquidators.

Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1st September, 1938.

9404.

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED two ENGINEERS immediately to take charge of State owned vessels run on steam and plying between Rozi and Kundla.

Please apply stating age, experience, qualifications and salary expected.

RAMSINHJI JHALA,
Commissioner of Ports,
Nawanagar State.
(9419)

NOTICE.

Our Clerk RATILAL KACHRABHAI has absconded with an amount of about Rs. 6,000|- on 31-8-38. We have therefore to inform the public that any person, who will trace him out or let us know about his whereabouts will be well rewarded. He is of aoout 35 years of age, black in colour, thin, with a squint eye (right) and an inhabitant of Jundala (via Khodia Station).

VADILAL SOORCHAND,
C|o The Metal Exchange Association,
42, 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar,
Bombay 2.

(9421)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Bhagwandas Harakhchand Kantilal Bakordas, Keshavlal Gulabchand, Sarabhai Manilal, Lakhmichand Javerchand, Narottam Javerchand and Somchand Shantilal, carrying on business as brokers and merchants in Bombay under the style or firm of Bhagwandas Harakhchand & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th August, 1938.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1938.

Bhagvandas Harakhchand,
Somchand Shantilal,
Laxmichand Zaverchand,
Keshavlal Gulabchand,
Sarabhai Manilal,
Kantilal Bakordas,
Narottam Zaverchand.

(9420)

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1938, at 3-0 P.M. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1938.
2. To declare a Dividend and Bonus.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. B. S. Dabke, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Article 94 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Kantilal Nahalchand, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Article 94 of the Articles of Association.
5. To confirm donation.
6. To appoint auditors for the new year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 15th September 1938 to 30th September 1938 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL,
Agents.

Soparibaug Road.
PAREL,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1938.

Note.—The Dividend and Bonus, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after 10th October 1938 at the Company's Registered Office, between 12-0 Noon and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) on week days and between 12-0 Noon and 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) on Saturdays to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register in the evening of 14th September 1938.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course, to the registered addresses of the Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay.

9400.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES AFRICAN COTTON B. R. JINJA. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th September, 1938 at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree in the Godown No. C. 16 of Messrs. C. Parekh and Co., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned damaged cotton ex s.s. "Karanja."

MENESSE & CO.

The MANAGEMENT Wish their PARSI PATRONS

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

and request to SEE & Enjoy

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'

YANGRILLA

THRILLING ROMANCE of the LAMA MONASTERY

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES

CHARNI RD. TRAM JUNC.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO OUR PARSEE PATRONS

The most timely Picture of VISHNU CINETONE:

FASHIONABLE WIFE

Starring Screen's New Beauty-Queen:

SUVARNA

and Romantic Hero:—

ANILKUMAR

Indeed this picture has triumphed in its mission of awakening the slumbering soul of our Society!

It's a picture of every Husband and every wife!

WHY NOT COME, BOTH OF YOU AND ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAY

FASHIONABLE WIFE

is the most Sensational, Sentimental, Psychological, Social Hit of the Season.

Running 2ND CROWDED WEEK!!

at

LAMINGTON

MATINEE TO-DAY::At 2-30 P.M.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

LADIES' SHOW

To-morrow at 2 p.m.

Half rates for Members of Bhagini Samaj and Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal. Coupons available at both the Institutions.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA

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REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

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London	23rd Sept	9th Oct.
Yeiiuku	9th Oct.	25th "
* Tosan	15th	18th "
A Steamer	24th	9th Nov.

*Only for Import.

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AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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The YEAR'S MOST DELIGHTFUL TREAT:

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Vachan

STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI

ASHOK KUMAR

4 SHOWS TO-DAY:

2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY at 10 A. M.

THE LAST CHANCE TO SEE & HEAR NEW THEATRES'

SOCIAL HIT IN BENGALI

MUKTI

Starring:

BARUA, KANAN, MENAKA, PUNKAJ MULLIK, Etc.,

Hear the Lyrics composed by:

POET RABINDRANATH TAGORE!

TO-DAY MORNING AT 10 A.M. AT

THE CENTRAL

KRISHNA

Talkies, Dubash Theatre

MATINEE. To-day, 2-30 p. m.

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p. m.

Zenana Show To-morrow 2 p. m.

MINERVA'S SOCIAL TRIUMPH

"JAILOR"

BALASUBRAMANIAM'S RECITAL

New Orientation In Karnatak Music

It was a rare treat to hear Mr. G. N. Balasubramaniam's recital at Matunga on Sunday, under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha. The most noteworthy feature of the recital was the marked individuality and the assertive originality of the artist which were shown to advantage in stylisation as well as in technique. One would have noted the touch of Pushpavanam in one song or the flash of Maharajapuram in another; but his method approach in each Raga and Kirtan was intensely personal and pleasantly original.

The artiste had a knack of developing even minor ragas to major proportions, and he sprang a pleasant surprise by elaborating Antholika to such heights that made even experts guessing, while even a wag knew the kirtan "Raga Sutha." In the programme, Kamboji, Thodi, Panthuvarali, and Velaji drew repeated encore from the house.

The artiste was not to be outdone in 'Swaras' also, in the rendering of which he displayed high talents. His single twist, doubling turns, trebling curls and quadrupling curves were patterns of rhythm and melody and some of his side-cuts and off-sides indicated superb showmanship. More than originality in style and method of approach, there was a new orientation, unfettered and completely free from the 'Mamoli' type indulged in by pandits and pedants. The artiste was ably accompanied by Messrs. Gopalakrishnan and Ramanathan, who though new comers in the field, created a good impression. Mr. M. Sundaram on behalf of the Sabha complemented the artistes for their good performance.

Manilal Hiralal Bhatt and Kamala Khimji, the accused in "Marriage-Cheating case" filed by Gajanan Bhagvan Bhatt, were charged for committing the offence of cheating under S 420 of the Indian Penal Code, by the First Class Magistrate of Dohad.

The Government of Burma has exempted ball clay and sapphires, unset and imported cut, from payment of any import duty leviable thereon.

Get A Kick

.....out of Life!

THRILL TO THE TROUBLES

OF

"BRAHMACHARI"

HUNS HILARIOUS HIT

To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
From To-morrow: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p. m.

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY

The Holidays end. Round them off with a pleasant visit to this pleasing Filmusical:

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

SARASWATI'S SIX-STAR SENSATION

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M.
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY Matinee At 2-30 p.m.

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p. m.
THURSDAY: SPECIAL SHOW for LADIES & CHILDREN: 1-30 P. M.

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

(HINDI)

It's the PRAEHAT TOUCH That Counts!

THE CENTRAL

Cinema ..... Girgaum

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Kellogg's Corn Flakes are what she needs to build abundant energy *quickly*. Every child loves their golden crispness, with milk and sugar. So do grown-ups.

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for the cooling touch of "4711" Classical Eau de Cologne is the common heritage of all "4711" Beauty Aids here illustrated.
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31-A, Hornby Road, - - - - - BOMBAY.

Bradbury Mill Strike

Lathi Charge To Disperse Crowds

BOMBAY: Monday.

Great panic prevailed this morning in and around Bradbury Mill at Jacob Circle, when a police officer fired a shot in the air with a view to dispersing a large crowd of strikers, who are alleged to have stoned blacklegs on their way to the mill.

Knots of strikers assembled near the Bradbury Mill this morning and they tried to dissuade the blacklegs from going in. Their appeals fell on deaf ears as the blacklegs were bent on resuming work From words they came to blows and the strikers are stated to have thrown stones at the blacklegs.

A serious clash between the two groups was averted by the arrival of the police, who made a light lathi charge on the crowd.

The strikers, it is said, continued stone-throwing, and a police officer, to scare away the crowd fired a shot in the air. This had its desired effect. The strikers began to run in all directions.

The road was thus made clear for the blacklegs to enter the mill.

Six persons including a policeman were injured but the injuries were of a minor character.

BOMBAY EDITOR RESIGNS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. M. S. Sharma, Editor of "The Kaiser-i-Hind Illustrated Weekly," has resigned his office with effect from to-day owing to differences with his Company

It is understood that Mr. Sharma will be shortly editing a political weekly of his own in Bombay.

CLERK, DEPRESSED IN MIND, SWALLOWS ACID?

A. F Maniar, aged 30, a clerk working in the Acworth Leper Home Matunga, was admitted in the K E. M. Hospital suffering, it is stated, from Corrosive poisoning He died soon after admission.

Since the death of his wife three months ago, it appears, the deceased was in a depressed state of mind. On the 3rd instant he attended office as usual. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon he was seen gasping and unable to speak. Some liquid was seen on his lips. A chit in the deceased's handwriting was it is stated found on a table to the effect that "no one should be held responsible for this act of mine."

A bottle containing some quantity of liquid was found lying on the table in the dispensary of the Leper Home.

HINDI DAILY FOR BOMBAY

Prof. Indra, Proprietor of Daily and Weekly "Vir Arjun", Delhi, is organising in Bombay a Limited Company with share capital of two lakhs of rupees to start a first class Hindi Daily Paper in Bombay. He has been invited here by some influential public men who had been feeling want of such a paper. The number of Hindi-speaking persons in Bombay is not less than four lakhs. The first issue of the paper will be out on or about Dasara (Vijaya Dashmi).

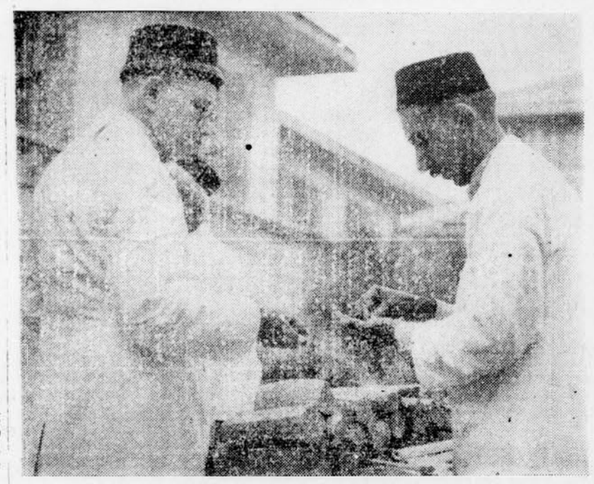
Appeal For Funds For Assam Flood-Stricken

Mr. M. P. Singh, Secretary Assam Club, Bombay, writes:

The Bramhaputra floods swept away countless homes and rendered several thousands of people helpless. In several districts of Assam the fate of these people is quite indescribable.

Epidemic are breaking up adding to their misery. In spite of the deficit budget, the Government of Assam have sanctioned Rs. 35,000, as gratuitious relief, which is quite inadequate compared to the vastness of the flooded area and its affected people. The estimated damage is calculated to be about Rs. 8 lakhs, while only about Rs. 2 lakhs have been collected, both from the public and from the Government. Both the Congress and the Government have opened Relief Funds.

Contributions may either be sent to Dr. H. K. Das, Gauhati. P. O., Treasurer. Assam Congress Flood Relief Fund or to Mrs. Urmila Kakoti 226 A Balachandra Road, Matunga G. I. P., Hon. Treasurer, Assam Flood Relief Committee, Bombay



A Parsee gentleman buying sandalwood on his way to a Fire Temple on Monday, Pateti Day.

TO CHECK MISUSE OF WORD "DOCTOR"

Bombay Medico's Suggestion To Govt.

Dr. U. B. Naranyanrao, Member Bombay Medical Council has given notice of the resolutions to be moved at the meeting of the Bombay Medical Council to be held on the 12th instant recommending to the Government to pass an enactment penalising those using the prefixes "Dr" or "DOCTOR" other than by registered Medical Practitioners and those holding a Doctorate of a recognised University and recommending to the Government to do away with the Medical School education and to request them to consider their decision regarding a common register for all registered medical practitioners.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Date For Submission Of Congress Nominations Extended

The Joint Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, writes:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, held on Saturday, it was decided that date for submission of Congress nominations be extended. The following are the revised dates for submission of nominations in connection with different municipalities:—

BANDRA and JUHU:—Nominations should be sent on or before Saturday, 10th inst.

VILE-PARLE: — Nominations should be sent on or before Thursday, the 15th inst.

Congress nomination forms will be available at all the local Congress Committee offices.

TRAINING FOR I. T. F. RECRUITS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Commander, Poona Brigade Area announces that the 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry of the Indian Territorial Force will be embodied for training at Hardinge Lines, Belgaum for cadre training for officers, N. C. Os. and selected sepoys for two months from 10th September to 9th November next. There will be 'recruit training' for recruits, i. e. those who have done no previous training, for one month from 10th October to 9th November. The annual training for officers, N. C. Os., selected sepoys and recruits will be given for one month from 10th November to 9th December: while the additional training for officers, N. C. Os., selected sepoys and recruits will be provided from 10th December to 30th December.

Notices of the time and place of embodiment will be issued to all concerned through the Mamlatdars of Talukas by the Administrative Commandant, 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, Indian Territorial Force, Belgaum.

DISTRESS IN BENGAL

Ramkrishna Mission Relief Work

Swami, Madhavananda, Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission writes:

Our worker's latest report from Gopalgunj in the Faridpur District informs us that the sufferings of the people know no bounds. The flood stricken poor live on the stalks of water lilies, palmyra fruits and jute leaves boiled in water. The Aus paddy and the larger part of the Aman paddy have been destroyed by the floods. The cattle which have to stand in the water are fed with water hyacinth to keep them alive, and many of them are beginning to die.

The number of recipients that received help during the second week of August from our Nijra and Silna centres rose to 2030 from 1366 during the week before, and the number of villages served to 33 from 20 in three unions, the quantity of rice distributed being 75 mds. 6 srs. As more villages have to be enlisted and more starving and helpless people enrolled, 100 mds. of rice will very soon have to be distributed weekly.

For conducting the relief work in the present area we shall presently require Rs. 500/- per week. Should sufficient funds be forthcoming, we shall extend this service to other areas. We fervently appeal to the generous public to come to the rescue of tens of thousands of starving sufferers. All contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

(1) The President, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math P. O., Howrah Dt.

(2) The President, Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay.

NEED FOR BETTER CIVIC SENSE

Why Rubbish On City Pavements?

A crying scandal on Bombay's pavements is the misuse to which many of them have been subjected.

Rubbish by the heap may often be found piled up on Street pavements. Banana skins, rotten-eggs, shells of fish and meat-bones tend to pollute the atmosphere.

During the rains, the stench on these misused pavements becomes quite unbearable. Carelessness of this nature contributes to disease, while being a source of annoyance and danger to the public.

At times, pedestrians are suddenly confronted by a shower of dirty water coming from above. Though instances of this kind are generally the brainwave of mischievous school-boys.

The Health Department of our Municipality recently provided dustbins on street paths. Little advantage, it would appear, is being taken by the people where rubbish lies strewn on the pavements.

At Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill, rubbish may be seen sometimes lying on the road surface and there is evidently a need for more dustbins.

Dadar, Matunga and other parts of Bombay mark the nuisance as increasing.

Pateti And Navroze

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Your evening contemporary has published messages from some prominent Parsis on the occasion of the Parsi New Year; and has styled them as Pateti Geetings!

Now Pateti is the last day of the Parsi year. It means a day of Penance.

Naoroze is the New year day, the first day of the New Year. And yet there are papers and people amongst us, who still style Pateti the last day of the year—as Naoroze! And Naoroze, the New Year's Day—as Pateti!

The Real New Year Day of the Parsis is Jamshedi Naoroze, 21st of March, vernal equinose, which is still celebrated in Iran and Afghanistan. With best wishes.

The Traffic Superintendent S. I. Railway, Tinnevelly, wires:—

"Regarding derailment of 163 goods train at Bhagvathipuram station on the Shencottah-Quilon section. Through running is restored at 22 hours on Saturday. No. 144 Up Mixed was the first train to pass the accident spot.—A. P .

SCHEME FOR COMMERCE COLLEGE

Suggestion To Avoid Unnecessary Expenses

With regard to Marwari Education Society's application about the grant of recognition to the proposed Commerce College classes in Nava Bharat Vidyalaya, Wardha, the Academic Council of the Nagpur University has decided that the Vice-Chancellor should discuss with Mr. Narayan Agarwal, the Organising Secretary of the Marwari Education Society and Principal of Nava Bharat Vidyalaya, Wardha, the prospect of a Commerce College in C. P. and Berar, and ask him to prepare a detailed scheme with special reference to the needs of the Province and the resources available for meeting them.

It is understood that Mr. Agarwal is collecting all the necessary information with regard to his scheme of a Commercial College, and will soon place it before the Vice-Chancellor for his consideration. It is also understood that Mr. Agarwal has suggested to the University authorities that, to begin with, the University may institute only a Board of Studies for Commerce instead of a full fledged faculty to avoid unnecessary expense and formalities.

TAILORING WORKERS ON STRIKE

(From A Correspondent).

On Saturday, the tailors of Thakkar Stores No. 21, at Girgaum went on strike on account of certain grievances and complaints. On Sunday morning the officials of the Bombay Tailoring Workers tried to negotiate a settlement with the owner, who, however, refused to concede the demands of the workers.

The workers have formed a Strike Committee to conduct the strike. The Committee has started picketing of the Stores.

The Bombay Tailors' Union is informed that the owner of the Stores sought the assistance of the Police.

On Sunday evening a meeting of the tailors was held at Azad Maidan. The meeting passed a resolution supporting the strike, and appealing to the public to boycott the Stores till the legitimate demands of the strikers are conceded by the employer.

Kher Visits Home For Orphans

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister was kind enough to pay a visit to the Vile Parle Home for Orphans on August 28, when he was in the town in connection with the opening of the Municipal Market and Park. On being requested to address a few words to the boys of the Home, he said that he was glad to see them so well cared for in all respect, and hoped that they would always remain grateful to the Institution that supplied the place of their parents. Mr. Vaikunthrao Bhende of Vile Parle announced an annual donation of Rs. 10 to the Home on the occasion.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The death has occurred of Lieut-Colonel S. F. Bayley.—Reuter's Special.

THE BRANDY preferred BY MEN

For its unique medicinal properties, for its comforting stimulation, for its value in every emergency, keep a bottle of Hennessy always in the home. Hennessy—for the sake of your own good taste, too; this *natural* grape spirit is the brandy chosen by all who know and discriminate—the brandy preferred by men.

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GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or New—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Visit personally. Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.
P.S.—Outside Bombay medicines will be sent by V.P.P.

Irritable, Depressed, Lifeless—

a victim of HALF-HEALTH

How can she enjoy life in a hot country when she is always having headache? How can she expect to be popular when she is always irritable and depressed? She is a victim of Half-Health—but she doesn't know its cause!

There is no wiser or more natural means of Health Control than the regular use of ENO's "Fruit Salt". That daily glass of sparkling ENO restores and maintains normal vigorous health. Gently, yet efficiently, it eliminates stagnant waste matter, cleanses the system of dangerous toxins, purifies the blood and stimulates the digestive juices to healthy action.

If you are a victim of Half-Health, take a teaspoonful of ENO's "Fruit Salt" in a glass of water first thing every morning for a week or ten days. Then note the difference.

ENO forms no habit and can never cease to be effective. It contains no harmful mineral salts and no sugar. Its pleasant refreshing taste needs no disguise.

LIFE TODAY CALLS FOR
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Refuse imitations. Genuine "Fruit Salt" is sold only in Bottles. Our seventy years' experience proves that this is still the only satisfactory method of packing.

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Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	26,50,000

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

Agents: Herbertsons Ltd., Fort, BOMBAY.

Selections For To-day's Races

Flying Glance Hard To Beat In "Trials"

(By "SENEX.").

1-30 P.M.: THE LONAVLA PLATE —1 mile.
AMIN AL IRAQ 1
JIRNAS 2
KHALAF SANJAR 3

2 P.M.: THE WANOWRIE PLATE 6 furlongs.
VIOLENCE 1
FADILHAT AL HAWA 2

2-30 P.M.: THE INDIAN NURSERY PLATE—6 furlongs.
KING'S WINE 1
TYRIAN QUEEN 2
WARRIOR 3

3 P.M.: THE AUNDH PLATE (Div. II)—1 mile.
INTEREST 1
KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE . . 2
SPILT WINE 3

3-30 P.M.: THE SEISTAN PLATE —1 mile, 1 furlong.
RIO RITA 1
CHERRY BIN 2
AJWAD 3

4 P.M.: THE GALWAY PLATE—1-1/4 miles.
FOOTSLOGGER 1
ROYAL TASK 2
CHECKMATE 3

4-30 P.M.: THE AUNDH PLATE (Div. I)—1 mile.
SEA BATTLE 1
PRESSMAN 2
MISS GRENVILLE 3

5 P.M.: THE BURNETT PLATE—1 mile.
SWIFT REYNARD 1
KNIGHT JILLS 2
SARASON 3

5-30 P.M. THE TRIAL PLATE—1 mile.
FLYING GLANCE 1
FINALIST 2
GAY LOVER 3

6 P.M.: The CECIL GRAY PLATE —1 mile.
BUKNAR 1
AL HAZAR 2
LEGION 3

Double: KING'S WINE and FOOTSLOGGER.

Treble: RIO RITA, SEA BATTLE and SWIFT REYNARD.

Third Big Meeting Of Poona Racing Season

Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Ten Events Of To-day's Races

The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running for the Third Day of the Poona Big Meeting to be run on Tuesday, September 6:—

First Race: 1-30 p. m.

THE LONAVLA PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggrtgate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance. —Ponies 14 hands and under. 4lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Jankiz Khan 9-3; Dhiyab 8-10; Tharwath 8-8; Watchmaker II 8-8; Khalil 8-10; Lucky Thought 8-10; Ingel Tara 8-10; Jirnas 8-9; Challenger 8-8; Good Chance 8-8; Amin al Iraq 7-11; Moon Bay 8-8; Mahmud al Iraq 8-2; Saad Taha 8-8; Lucky Son 8-6; Azmir 8-2; Sa'ad Wasmi 8-2; The General 6-12; Red Mark 8-2; Khalaf Sinjar 7-10; Abbas 7-10.

★ ★

Second Race: 2 p. m.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8st. 7lbs. Arabs 5 years old to carry 8st. 5lbs. Arabs 4 years old to carry 8st. 1lb. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over 10lbs. extra. Allowances.—Arabs in Classes II and III 7lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply)

Violence 9-3; Iraq Bahadur 9-3; Fadhilat al Hawa 9-1; Shara'a al Jamil 8-0; Shirley Temple 7-12; Iraq Jewel 7-12.

★ ★

Third Race: 2-30 p.m.

THE INDIAN NURSERY PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 300 and 10 per cent in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner.

For Indian Horses 3 years old only, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. raised 7lbs.

Potato Jones 8-6; Zenith 8-6; Aristocratic 8-6; Bright Lad 8-6; Warrior 8-6; Golden Chance 8-6; Mahoob's Choice 8-6; King's Wine 8-6; Ranolight 8-6; Tyrian Queen 8-6.

★ ★

Fourth Race: 3 p.m.

THE AUNDH PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Gay Bachelor 9-4; Knight's Adventure 9-4; Night Alarm 8-12; Cymro 8-12! Rose of Persia II 8-12; One Up 8-12; Clear Art 8-11; The Right Man 8-10; Interest 8-10; Spilt Wine 8-7; Consols 7-11; Talkless 7-11; Spinnerule 7-7; Belle l'Eclipse 7-7; Little Broncho 7-5; Blue Tinsel 7-5; Goblin 7-5.

★ ★

Fifth Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Sadran Manfi 9-4; Gay Life 7-9; Shogat Aziz 8-11; Nur Jehan 8-10; Gold Mine 7-7; Darbis 8-10; Kutub 8-7; Cherry Bin 8-7; Saif al Iraq 8-5; Ajwad 8-5; Fahad Pasha 8-4; Rio Rita 7-10; The Viceroy 7-7; Hakim Pasha 7-4; Arab King 7-4.

★ ★

Sixth Race: 4 p. m.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

King of France 9-0; Corcy 8-12; Bonheur 8-11; Argyll 8-10; Miss Potiphar 8-8; Royal Task 8-6; Footslogger 8-6; Checkmate 8-3; Maelstrom 8-2; Mr. Pip 8-1; Black Prince 7-12; Winning Post 7-10; Come Up 7-8.

★ ★

Seventh Race: 4-30 p.m.

THE AUNDH PLATE (Division I) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Nagulan 9-4; Wild Cherry 9-4; Gold Crown 8-12; Sea Battle 8-9; Curialistic 8-9; Miss Grenville 8-6; Gordon 8-6; Mademoiselle Eileen 8-3; Don Tancredo 8-3; None So Gay 8-1; Vanity Fair 8-0; Wooranian 8-0; Pressman 7-11; All Adrift 7-5.

★ ★

Eighth Race: 5 p.m.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Distance —1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,250; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Panna Prince 9-2; Britebeard 9-0; Goolash 8-13; Bachelor's Bard 8-12; Sarason 8-8; Swift Reynard 8-6; Grimage 8-5; Lucan 8-2; Knight Jill 8-3; Fearless Prince 8-3; Monocle 8-2; Dictator 7-12; Dinos 7-7; Jinkee Road 7-10; Mythical Monk 7-9; Himat 7-9; Tarsis 7-7.

★ ★

Ninth Race: 5-30 p.m.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 8,500; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Finalist 9-7; Gay Lover 9-7; Le Duc 9-5; Manclare 9-4; Zuyder Zee 9-0; Cotys 8-11 Flying Glance 8-12; Mas d'Antibes 8-9; His Lordship 8-7; Martara 8-5; Multissimo 8-5; Sanglot 8-1; Auto Buz 8-0; Maharaja's Fancy 7-11; Shivaji the Great 7-7; Field Marshal 7-5; Grand March 7-8; Rivalli 7-6; Romney 7-6; Inflation 7-6; Talk 7-5.

★ ★

Tenth Race: 6 p.m.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Karam Allah 9-4; Al Muqbil 9-2; Jahan Ara 8-12; Al Hamil 8-11; Fiery Face 8-4; Legion 8-4; Poppy Day 8-4; Silver Star 7-12; Al Hazar 7-11; Buknar 7-11; Orient 7-11; Bahar Neel 7-9; Vershan 7-8; Taj Subhan 7-7; The Duke 7-7; Samra Layali 7-7.

ROBIN CHATTERJEE'S ANOTHER SUCCESS

Swims Distance Of 183 Miles In Ganges

BENARES, Sept. 5.

Mr. Robin Chatterjee, the world champion swimmer, swam a distance of 183 miles in the Ganges. Mr. Chatterjee entered the water at Triveni at Allahabad on September 2 at 9-22 a.m., the start being given by the Commissioner of Allahabad, and reached Benares at 5-35 p.m. yesterday.

Immediately after his arrival a silver cup and an address of welcome were presented to him.—United Press.

POET ON CRICKET

How Game Must Be Played

(By Our London Correspondent)
LONDON, Aug. 25,
(By Air Mail).

There was an "incident" during the Australian first innings at the Kenningfon, Oval, on Wednesday, August 24, when England were trying to keep the bowling away from Brown and so "to get at" Fleetwood-Smith.

Brown scored a single off the last ball of an over, which would have again kept Fleetwood-Smith away from the attack. Hutton chased the ball and kicked it over the boundary. The umpires, however, consulted and then gave Brown 5 runs—one for the run and four for an "overthrow" as a penalty for Hutton's conduct.

Brown, therefore, still had the bowling and Hammond, crossing to Hutton, spoke to him about the incident.

POET'S FANCY

Mr. Laurence Housman, poet and playwright, outlines in "The Spectator", a reformation of cricket that will make it, he asserts, more like cricket.

Each team, he suggests, should have three-hour knocks over a two-or-three day match. The team that has the most runs at the end has won. Each will have had equal time at the crease, so that would be fair. Run-getting would be speeded up. Drawn games would be abolished.

So will the poet, we fancy, if anyone at the Oval recognise him.

PRAJA MANDAL OFFICIAL REFUTES CHARGES

Why He Visited Mangrol Suba

(From Our Correspondent).
MANGROL, Aug. 30.

"As an organisation entirely composed of the 'Praja' of the Baroda State, the "Praja Mandal" stands for safeguarding the Civil Liberties of the people and it has lost no time in energetically protesting against the prohibitory orders of the Government regarding the Mangrol Kisan agitation. To say that the Praja Mandal had a hand in renewing the presence of the armed police in that area is even on the face of it a cruel misrepresentation of the Praja Mandal's attitude."

Thus observed Mr. C. P. Shah, Secretary, Baroda State Praja Mandal, in the course of an interview when showed a copy of the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" in which it was stated that the recent visits of Mr. Shah to Sardar Vallabhbhai and the Suba of Navsari were to some extent responsible for the tightening of the police control over the Mangrol taluka

"I had," he added "a heart to heart talk with the Sardar on varied topics but at no stage a reference to the police "Bandobust" was made As a matter of fact the report is news to me My visit to the Suba related to the release of the Billimora strike prisoners which was essential in view of the fact that a settlement had been reached between the mill authorities and the labourers."

He hoped that the release would be effected soon.

Our London Sports Letter

Fifth Test Match At Oval "A Flop"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail.)

If one word could describe the Fifth and the last Test match of the present Australian visit to England it was "a flop." Many who could not see the Australians in action earlier in the tour made a point of coming from far away distances, and after Saturday the accommodation at the Kennington Oval was fully taken up—until the result of the match was a foregone conclusion.

HEARTBREAKING.

I am writing this because I myself, at a very great inconvenience, went to see this match expecting a titanic struggle! I have watched first class international matches more than probably any other Indian. But I can say straightaway that never have I seen cricket portrayed in a more grotesque and heartbreaking light. It was more heartbreaking then grotesque. This feeling was accentuated by the manner in which the English batsmen relentlessly sat on the splice even after they had amassed a record score and when the Australian bowlers could hardly lift their arms, let alone maintain a sting in their attack Barring Maurice Leyland none of the English batsmen gave the true interpretation of Test batsmanship. It was merely marathon batsmanship on the part of all others. Hardstaff, in particular, has deservedly come in for strong criticism for overdoing the stone-walling tactics. Neville Cardus says in the "Manchester Guardian." "to see Hardstaff deliberately patting half-voleys a few yards away from him with his score at 100 and England's score nearly 800—this was not a sight to remember, and has left an unpleasant taste in the mouth."

From the point of view of winning the Test, these tactics were no doubt correct but the critics cannot have it both ways. The point I desire to make is this. The majority of the English cricketers after their—I say advisedly unexpected win, are asserting that barring Bradman's genious, the Australian team is a pack of mediocrities, that the bogey created by sports writers was responsible for creating an inferiority complex in English cricketers that England and not Australia is at the top flight of cricket and so on and so forth. But let it be not forgotten that even when England had made 600 odd, no less a critic than J. R. Jardine was constrained to say "if with this lead we lose the match—," secondly the crowd never barracked the slow play of their batsmen. Of course, some of the cricket writers have reported that the crowd, at times, barracked Hardstaff but I am convinced that this is only a diplomatic interpretation of quite sincere appreciation of Marathon batsmanship. There was good cause too, and I do not blame the crowd. This is the reason. P.G.H. Fender quite firmly maintains that in his opinion even after Australia had been dismissed for a total which gave England a lead of 700 odd runs, England should have batted again. He has got no sympathy with those who maintain otherwise. And probably Fender would have had England bat a second time in the same careful manner as they did in the first innings. What is the logical conclusion?

It is none else but that they were afraid of a dead Napoleon even in St. Helena. I am not saying this without good ground. A critic like, A.P.F. Chapman, says in the "Daily Sketch" that even on a wicket on which play had proceeded for three days it would not have been difficult for Bradman to score at least a thousand runs—presumably if he had followed the tactics of Hutton and Hardstaff. And here is the crux of the whole situation which many people have missed. Bradman, when he scored his 334 and his 304, was conditioned by a strictly time-limited match. At no time had he the necessity to present a dead face of the bat for all except the patently innocuous balls. If Bradman at any time took it into his head seriously to adopt this kind of game, it is unimaginable as to how long the agony would be prolonged. It is only on this basis that one can understand the statement of P. G. H. Fender that England should have batted again in any case and of other critics who maintain that after Bradman's exit the game lost all match interest. Taken in this light the statements which are now current everywhere that England definitely eclipsed Australia seem to be merely based on the knowledge that this is the last match of it's type in this tour. Had there been another match to be played under similar conditions, and Bradman was fit to take part in it, I really doubt if these very critics, caring as they are, would say what they have said.

Seeing that Bradman has practically always been able to score a century in time-limited matches when he wanted one, it is not inconceivable that he would have made a supreme effort not only to accept Hutton's challenge but even to pull the match out of fire for his side. It was not mere extreme optimism that led Mrs. Bradman to say at Colombo that she still expected Australia to win (let me add however, that although this statement has come in for a lot of ridicule from critics here, Mrs Bradman said it when England score was about 600 and Bradman was still leading his side). Commenting on this C. B. Fry quotes a story of the Duke of Wellington who when some body touched him on the shoulder and said, "Mr Jones, I believe?", said "If you believe that, Sir, you will believe anything." It is Fry too who has the audacity to make a gracious concession of 150 runs in each innings at the outside to Bradman and 100 in each innings to Fingleton—the two batsmen who could not play for Australia—and figure out a convenient victory for England, even taking it for granted, that Australia played at their full strength. That is all I have to say about the actual result of the Fifth Test match.

AUSTRALIANS' FIGHTING SPIRIT.

The only redeeming feature of the game was the fighting spirit of the Australians until Bradman was on the field. I, myself, have never seen the like of it before and probably no one else has too. Because, this is the first time that a side had been subjected to a pummelling lasting three days. Almost every critic says that the Australian fielding elevated cricket to new heights while the timeless factor degraded batsmanship to unknown depth. One word about Hutton's batsmanship. After having seen him bat for almost three days, I am left with the impression that barring hundred per cent concentration complete control on the movement of the bat and an unremitting zeal to beat Bradman's record, there was nothing in the innings that the mind will feel inclined to recall. Throughout his long innings there was not a single occasion on which the bowler or any other fielder appealed for l-b-w against him. That is at once a criterion to his careful batsmanship—eliminating all risks—and to the perfect surface of the pitch. Given those very conditions and the zeal to re-wrest for his country the honour of a valued record, it was quite on the cards that Bradman in that very match would have lowered Hutton's colours once more. That is the main tragedy of the match rather than the actual result.

Now that the controversy of superiority has been hushed, there appears to be no dissenting voice in the condemnation of time-less Tests. Practically every writer suggests that matches should, at the most, be limited to five days. One writer says that this was the last timeless match ever to be played in England. But I would go further and suggest that in order to place the competitive basis perfectly even the Test series alone should start with a toss and then each side should have the first choice of batting alternately This will, in a large measure eliminate bitterness which has been such an unpleasant feature of Test cricket in England. The vagaries of the pitch, of course, cannot only be eliminated and that should be the only uncertain factor to let cricket have its traditional glory

Muslims Of Malad Observe Palestine Day

Under the auspices of the local Primary Muslim League a public meeting of the Muslims of Malad was held at the Ghori Building on Friday the 26th August, Seth Haji Harunkhan Shahadatkhan presided.

Mr. Qutbudin Sidiqui in the course of his long speech narrated the history of Palestine and advocated the boycott of British goods till justice is done to Arabs.

The Municipal Employees' Co-operative Society, Nadiad, set apart a good amount for the education of the children of the members of the Society.

The books and cloths to the children of the Harijan members, about 50, studying in schools, were distributed by the Chairman Mr. Sariya and Hon. Secretary Mr. Chimanlal C. Narkhi.

THINK AHEAD FOR THE YEARS TO COME

Clean Your Teeth now but also Protect them against Future decay

Of course you want to clean your teeth every day so that they will be bright and sparkling for each day and Phillips' Tooth Paste does that too. But that is not enough. You also want to protect them now so that they will not decay in the future. The one best way to do that is to use Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tooth Paste and here's the reason.

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Thus every time you use Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tooth Paste you are not only cleansing your teeth for the present but protecting them for the future as well. Start using Phillips' to-day and save yourself discomfort in the future.

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A hacking, racking cough is nature's danger signal. More serious ills may follow. That's the time for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy—the safe, proven remedy that doctors have been recommending for more than 50 years. Chamberlain's clears the air passages, breaks up congestion. Quickly the cold is relieved. Economical. Pleasant tasting.

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is a scientific combination of several ingredients which, together, constitute the ideal formula for the prompt relief of pain, without affecting the heart or upsetting the stomach.

ANACIN contains quinine

PATHE

Daily 3-15, 6-25, 10 p.m. 2nd 3.30

TO-DAY SPECIAL EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL PARSIS!

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A WARNER BROS. Picture • Directed by RAY ENRIGHT • Musical Numbers Created and Directed by Busby Berkeley

Screen Play by Earl Baldwin and Warren Duff • Story by Jerry Wald, Richard Macaulay, Maurice Leo From an Idea by Jerry Horwin and James Seymour Music and Lyrics by Harry Warren and Al Dubin

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In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture "THREE COMRADES"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 12, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 10, 1357
Parsi: Hormazd 1, 1308
Hightide: 10-13; 22-05
Lowtide: 3-20; 16-20
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
Parsi New Year: Bank Holiday.

Wednesday, September 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

3 ARTS LUNCHEON

H. H. The Nawabsaheb of Korewai will preside at the 3 Arts Luncheon to-day (Tuesday) at the C.C.I.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Prof. Indra of Delhi will deliver a public lecture in the premises of Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. on "Common Religion of Hindu Youths".

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Mr. M. Desai will commence the class in Photography from to-day and will lecture on "What is a Camera" at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in the University, South Wing. The other classes for the day will be held as usual.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class (Advanced) on "Industrial Welfare Work" will meet to-morrow (Wednesday), at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. S. R. Deshpande, will deliver a lecture on "Organisations for the Protection of Labour" from 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

RAHNUMA-E-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-E-Mazdayasnan Sabha Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, M. A. will deliver in English two lectures at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Apollo Street, Museum East) one to-morrow (Wednesday) on "The Theology of the Gathas" and another on Friday, the 9th instant on "History of the times of Zarathustra in the Gathas and in later Avesta."

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements and all correspondence for Hongkong and Shanghai, via "Negapatam" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 and 3 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 8th instant.

Regd. and unregd. correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. Maloja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 8th instant.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL PARSIS!

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P M.

A MUSICAL OF SUPERLATIVE SPLENDOR . . . WRAPPED IN SILVER . . . RIBBONED WITH SONG . . . AND *HAPPINESS* WRITTEN ALL OVER IT!

PRICES:— Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9 Only.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"She" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Gold Diggers in Paris" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Radio Patrol" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"The Rage of Paris" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Drum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Companion" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
METRO—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Drum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Hawaii Calls" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Wee Willie Winkie" Two shows daily.
REGAL—"Happy Landing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Yangrilla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Ali Baba Goes to Town" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Australia.

RELIGION WE NEED TO-DAY

Under the auspices of Y.M.H.A., Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "Religion we need to-day" at Angre Wadi, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. The Swami will also deliver another lecture on "The Present Day Problems of Hinduism" at Hindu Sabha, Matunga, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 9 p.m.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary of the A.I.S.A. writes:—

The attention of the All-India Spinners' Association has been drawn to the creation of a body called the Akhil Bharat Khadi Seva Mandal which has in its fold certain uncertified Khadi centres. The All-India Spinners' Association has absolutely no connection with this Mandal and it holds no certificate from the A.I.S.A.

KARNATAKA SAHITYA PARISHAT

The Managing Committee of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat has accepted the invitation extended by the Kannadigas of Bellary for holding the 23rd Session of the Kannada Literary Conference of the Parishat at Bellary during the ensuing Christmas. The ensuing Conference will be the third of its kind, meeting in the District of Bellary.

BOMBAY VAID SAMMELAN

On Sunday last an ordinary meeting of the Reception Committee of the 28th All India Vaid Sammelan was held in the premises of Ramnarain Ruia Aushadhalaya, Kalbadevi under the presidentship of Vaid Jadhavji Tricumji. It was decided unanimously that the office of the Reception Committee be located in the Ramnarain Ruia Aushadhylaya and various sub-committees were formed.

BIHTA DISASTER ECHO

E. I. Railway Official On Trial

PATNA, Sept. 5.

The trial of Mr. Ralph, Deputy Controller, E. I. Railway, Dinapore, commenced before the Sub-Divisional Officer Dinapore, under the Railways Act.

The case is a sequel to the Down Punjab Express disaster near Bihta in July 17, 1937, resulting in the death of 107 persons and injuries to 117 others.

The prosecution alleged that Nawab Hussain, the driver of the (Down) Punjab Mail, which was passing by that line prior to the accident, felt a jerk between Bihta and Dinapore stations and reported the matter to the Deputy Controller, Dinapore, through the night foreman, but the accused did not take any action.—United Press.

Mr. Hoosein A. Fazalbhoy, recently appointed Chief Inspector of Oriental Assurance Co.

FACILITIES FOR HAJIS

Bombay Police Chief Opens Annexe To H. M. S. S. Musafirkhana

The foundation-stone of the Annexe of the Musafirkhana, which was intended to house, on its completion, the permanent office of the Port Haj Committee, was laid by Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on Monday.

Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla, the Managing Trustee of the Board of Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Trust, in the course of a speech stated that the Silver Jubilee of the Musafirkhana coincided with the day's function.

Tracing the history of the institution, he stated that in 1906 there was an unprecedented increase in the number of pilgrims at Bombay and Mr. Giles, the then Commissioner of Police knowing full well the benevolent philanthropy of Seth Haji Saboo Siddik whose charities covered a wide range, approached his son the late Mr. Mahommed Haji Saboo Siddik and put before him the sufferings and hardships that the pilgrims had to undergo in the camps, then existing.

The great benefactor offered to erect a temporary camp within 48 hours to accommodate the Hajis for that year and further offered to donate Rs. 5,00,000 for the building and upkeep of a Musafirkhana, in order to solve the problem permanently.

The Musafirkhana had now become, he further added, not merely a rest house for the Hajis, but was also useful in giving them every help, advice and guidance in connection with pilgrimage and that it had always been their earnest endeavour to seek for more opportunities extended to usefulness.

NEED OF EXTENSION.

The Commissioner of Police while congratulating the Hajis, who passed through Bombay for the several amenities which the Musafirkhana gave, drew attention to the fact that the large and ever-increasing number of pilgrims, who tried to gain admittance each year was usually far greater than the building was ever intended to house. The result was that every year, it was seriously over-crowded and in most years in the height of the season a number had perforce to be turned away to find accommodation elsewhere.

While appealing for help from generous spirited people, the speaker said that the Committee of which he was the Chairman, would very much like to expand to the east of the present site, where there was land available.

Mrs. Smith unveiled the portrait of the donor, the late Mr. M. H. Saboo Siddik.

Week-end In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

A meeting convened in the week-end of the Managing Committee of the Navratra Mandal when various Sub-Committees were formed. An appeal was also made by the President Sjt. Bhaidasbhai Bhutta to contribute towards the funds.

A large number of the residents of the city especially school-going children and enthusiastic sight-seers passed a jolly-good time at the popular suburban resort; the Jogeshwary Caves during the Pateti Holidays.

The favourable reception given to the proposed scheme of greater Bombay has come as a great relief to many but still there is a section of suburban residents who suffer from pessimistic outlook.

PERFECT-ROLL DRIVE IN CITY

B.P.C.C. Call For Volunteers: Primary Roll To Be Out On Friday

The General Secretaries of the Propaganda and Publicity Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The primary roll of the Bombay Municipal Corporation election for the ensuing Municipal elections will be out on or about the 9th. instant. Those who are paying monthly rent of Rs. 5 and above are entitled to be put on the electoral roll of the Ward. They are, therefore, requested to see that their names appear on the electoral roll, if not, they should immediately get an application form from the Electoral Department of the Bombay Municipality. Improvement Trust Building, and fill in the same and submit it to the Electoral Officer together with the rent receipt. Application forms will be available at the Congress House and at all Ward District Congress Committees' offices.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteer organisations are requested to help and co-operate with the Propaganda and Publicity Committee of the B. P. C. C. in making the perfect roll campaign a success. Those volunteer organisations and other workers who are willing to help are requested to submit their names to the Secretary, Propaganda and Publicity Committee, Congress House, so that they may be entrusted with the enrolment in different wards.

SARDAR PATEL TO PRESIDE?

Baroda Prajamandal's Suggestion

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Baroda City Prajamandal, held yesterday, Sardar Vallabhbhai's name was suggested for the presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Baroda State Prajamandal to be held at Bhadran at the end of October. It would be quite welcome if Sardar agrees to the proposal but it would be better to select some active worker of the Prajamandal for the post because he would be more free to carry on the work and it cannot be expected of Sardar to devote all attention to Baroda affairs looking to his manifold activities in India. Sardar Patel may be requested to inaugurate the session and thus to give a lead to the people of the State.

The Government of Baroda has decided to build an agricultural institute at Jaguda in Mehsana District at a cost of Rs. 35,000.

It is understood that H. E. Viceroy is expected to pay a visit to the State at the end of January for a couple of days.

Mr. Pratapray Mehta has been elected as the President of Amreli Mahal Pustakalaya.

The annual general meeting of Shree Chimnabai Child Welfare and Maternity League was held recently under the presidentship of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda.

SIR GHULAM HUSAIN'S THREAT

Will Be First To Defy Section 144

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

"I will be the first to court imprisonment and defy Section 144 if promulgated against our activities", declared Sir Ghulam Hussain, Leader of the Opposition, presiding over a public meeting held under the auspices of the Muslim League.

He referred to the recent order of Government prohibiting demonstrations at the residence of Ministers and Government officials.

Sir Ghulam held that the present Ministry had forfeited the confidence of the Muslim masses, but the policy of the Congress High Command was to make the Muslim majority ineffective.

Shiekh Abdul Majid also addressed the meeting.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR BAN ON "AGHADI"

BELGAUM, Sept. 5.

The Kolhapur State, by a special "Gazette" announcement, has put a ban on "Aghadi," a Belgaum Marathi weekly edited by Mr. Jadhav, as its recent issue is alleged to contain a personal criticism of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Kshatrajagadguru of Kolhapur, and the Kolhapur State. Copies of that issue have been ordered to be seized.—A. P.

MOBILISE FOR FIGHT AGAINST FEDERATION

Masani's Appeal For Observance Of Sept. 16 As All-India Day

An appeal to all Congress Socialist parties in various provinces to organise meetings and demonstrations on September 16 next to express the strength of feeling against Federation and endorse the unambiguous stand taken by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, on the question, has been made by Mr. M. R. Masani, Officiating General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party in the course of a statement to the Press:

Mr. M. R. Masani says:

"The failure of the Congress Working Committee at its last meeting to endorse the unambiguous stand taken by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on the question of Federation makes it essential that the matter should be thrashed out in the A.I.C.C. when it meets in Delhi.

It is desirable that there should be an opprotunity for the expression of the strength of feeling on the matter among the people.

I am, therefore, asking the Congress Socialist Parties in the various Provinces to organise meetings and demonstrations on Friday, 16th September, for the purpose. Wherever possible, such meetings should be convened under the auspices of the local Congress Committees. Where this is not possible, the Congress Socialist Party should itself organise the meetings and invite the co-operation of local Trade Union, Peasant and Student organisations."

NO ONAM THIS YEAR

Appeal To Celebration Committee

A meeting of the working committee of the Travancore Union was held on Sunday the 4th instant and passed the following resolution:

In view of the unsettled and tragic conditions in Travancore this Committee requests the Onam Celebration Committee of the Keraleeya Samaj to observe hartal on the Onam day, and further requests all the Keralites in Bombay and Travancoreans in particular, to refrain from all celebrations of the Onam festival and observe that day as a day of mourning for the departed souls who have laid down their lives for the country and the people."

Osmania Club Beat Muslim Sporting

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Sept. 5.

Osmania Club, Delhi beat Muslim Sporting by 4 goals to nil in Ajmer Football Tournament. There were fine saves by Muslim Sporting goalie.

UNFAIR REFERENCE TO PROPHET

Seerat Committee's Appeal To Authorities To Expunge Offending Passage From Text Book

The following is the resolution in brief passed by the Seerat Committee, Ratnagiri, under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Dhanji, Municipal Councillor, Ratnagiri:

That this meeting of the Seerat Committee, Ratnagiri, has read the essay, 'Sristicha Prabhav' in the Marathi text-book prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University for the year 1939 and resolves that the reference to the Holy Prophet Mahomed is most unfair and objectionable as it is contrary to the broad facts, historical truths and conclusions unchallenged even by the worst enemies and critics of Islam. The author of the passage shows utter disregard for Truth and injures the religious feelings of the Musalmans. The passage is all the more to be condemned, as it is meant for study by young students who are thus asked to swallow and memorise biased statements and untruths about the great historical personality of the Prophet.

The meeting keeps on record its vehement protest against the inclusion of the passage in the text-book and requests the Premier, Bombay Government and the Vice-Chancellor and other responsible authorities of the University of Bombay concerned to see that the passage is expunged from the text-book early.

Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the Premier, Bombay Government, the Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University and the Director of Public Instruction, Poona and other officials.

Another resolution like the above was passed in the meeting of the Musalmans of Ratnagiri held in the Jumma Masjid, Ratnagiri, and copies were sent to the authorities for immediate action.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1938

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

The Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Province for the years 1932-37, published last week, deserves to be carefully read by everyone interested in education. A Quinquennial Report contains a great deal more information and explanation than an annual one, and the present Report is of special interest as describing the net results of public instruction in the province under British rule achieved on the eve of Provincial Autonomy. The Report shows that the number of educational institutions increased during the quinquennium under review by 747 to 14,609. Thus at present out of the 21,668 towns and villages in this Province only 8,975 possess schools of any kind. We say "of any kind" particularly because quite a large number of these schools are what are called "one teacher schools," where children in three or four classes are taught by one teacher, presumably in one room. As regards the number of pupils it increased during the quinquennium by 182,993 to 1,335,889; which gives 7.5 as the percentage of pupils under instruction to population, as against an optimum of 15 per cent. And only 14 per cent of the population are literate. This is hardly a position of which British rule of over a century can be proud. However the Bombay Report finds some satisfaction in the fact that in all other British provinces things are worse.

Huge Wastage

As regards the quality of the education provided in a vast majority of schools and colleges, it has been condemned for years past as being too academic, dull and dreary and little suited to the real needs of the people. Even the literary education that is imparted is in most cases of a poor quality. But nothing better can be expected when only 35 out of every 100 teachers have had any kind of training and, as pointed out before, a large number of schools are manned by a single teacher. It is not surprising, therefore, that lakhs of students taught by indifferent teachers sooner or later lapse into illiteracy. This huge wastage of energy and money is deplored every year in Education Reports but no adequate attempts are yet made to train all or most teachers and to abolish the fraud of single teacher schools. Attempts are now being made everywhere to improve the quality of education in every grade and there is a good prospect of many improvements being introduced at an early date. Notable among these are the wider use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction, more attention to vocational and manual work and, generally, making the whole system of education more practical and more suited to Indian conditions and requirements. It is to be hoped that the pendulum will not swing from the extreme of too much of literary education to too little of it.

Wipe Out The Disgrace

Apart from the question of instructing children of school going age, there is the huge problem of imparting the barest minimum of knowledge to the millions of utterly illiterate adults in the province. In Bombay, as in other parts of the country, this vital problem, on which depends the complete success of democracy, has been woewully neglected so far. Of the population of 9,275,164 persons of over 19 years of age in this province 8,052,072 or 86.8 per cent. are illiterate. And what is the provision for imparting any instruction to them? There were only 180 schools for adults in the whole Province at the end of the quinquennium under review. "The number of adults attending schools at the end of the previous quinquennium was 6,805, against 6,299 attending the schools at the end of quinquennium showing a decrease of 506." Let it also be noted that even this reduced number includes a number of "children of school going age who are prevented for various reasons from attending day schools." It is difficult to imagine anything more discreditable to a Government than that they should practically deny any obligation to impart any kind of instruction to the millions whose taxes maintain the Education Department as every other. The disgrace must be wiped out and mass illiteracy must be liquidated as early as possible. In an address to the students of the Poona Engineering College the other day, the Premier said that it was time that we introduced some kind of conscription to get our undergraduates to do social service like teaching before they obtained their degrees. We shall not be very particular as to how he gets his teachers. But with or without conscription of any kind it is time, indeed, that Government undertook a programme of educating the masses on a large enough scale to make some amends for the gross injustice done to them for generations past.

Hitler Threatens War

Herr Hitler's militarist preparations—they really constitute full-fledged mobilisation—on the French frontier which are being intensified rather than relaxed have left no choice for France but to adopt some measures of prudence herself. All officers and men on long leave have at Nancy been recalled and other precautions have been taken at Metz, Strasbourg and along the whole eastern frontier. All this lends a categorical quality to M. Bonnet's speech at an American function. The French Foreign Minister, recalling with gratification the recent speeches of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, referred hopefully to "Franco-American" solidarity" in the event of a conflagration. And he also declared that "France will remain loyal to the pacts and treaties she has concluded and faithful to the undertakings she has given."

France, therefore, is now preparing and preparing not only to defend her own frontiers against Germany but also to honour her very definite pledge to Czecho-Slovakia. This is a hint not so much to Herr Hitler who is guided by British indecision as to Britain which has consistently encouraged Herr Hitler. Britain's "realistic" pursuit of appeasement has brought France and Czecho-Slovakia, on the one side, and Germany, on the other, face to face with a war. She can stop it even now—by returning to honest and honourable statesmanship. Thanks to Britain, Herr Hitler is reported to be contemplating even an armed invasion of Czecho-Slovakia now. Britain can stop this madness by convincing Herr Hitler that she will side with France and Czecho-Slovakia. If she does not do so within the next two or three days war will have taken an almost decisive forward step towards inevitability.

THE PARSIS—THEIR PRESENT & FUTURE

New Year Thoughts

(By D. F. KARAKA).

The bulk of Parsee self-glorifying literature that appears in the Press on the occasion of the new year has already appeared. I have read the one and only literary effort of those who are called upon to perform honorarily and honourably this just once a year. I have read through their eulogies of the glorious but dead past. I have read with some misgiving their assurances of the future. Says one dear lady, talking about the "resplendent light of the New Year": "It comes floating upon me wrapped in the golden haze of Hope, bearing upon its crimson wings, our ideals and aspirations, our dreams of a better and more stable Zoroastrian future"

Smug Complacency.

All that I have read and more. I have read the messages of those whose articles take as much space as their pictures—empty, meaningless tautology rushed into press at the eleventh hour because they are too busy in the normal conduct of their lives to devote any time to the writing of new year messages and articles. Better that the cobbler should stick to his last and that a few journalists should be *hired* to do the job than that we should have the literary efforts of motor and mill magnates, opthalmic surgeons, scout masters and obscure professors.

There is an air of self-sufficiency and of smug complacency about this form of amateur journalism that stinks in my nostrils. If Press censorship should ever have functioned it should have functioned now Any innocent reader may get the impression that here we are—the Parsees of India—moving on from greatness to greatness with high ideals, high purpose and a pureness of mind that can challenge the onslaught of the evil of this world. No one among these many writers has looked upon the progress of the Parsees other than in terms of prosperity. What an ideal to have for a community!

I know that we Parsees have rather an interesting past. The standard work on the Parsees after all emanates from my family by a distinguished ancestor of mine, whose name I bear. It makes bright and courageous reading. It shows how once from a beaten and decadent nation which could not resist the Arab invasion, a handful of men who felt they were staunch guardians of the message of a great prophet, escaped from the shores of Persia rather than acquiesce in the religious dictation of their invaders. It shows too how they settled down in India by the courtesy of the Hindus who were more tolerant, how we have still maintained the religious independence which we fought for, and how in commerce and industry the descendants of those refugees from Persia have played a pioneering part. All that naturally makes interesting reading, and for the generation for which my great-grandfather wrote almost stimulating. But we have read that long ago. We have heard that often and often again. No one has disputed that we the Parsees have had a glorious past and that among our ancestors have been Rustom and Sohrab and the rest. But so what? The Greeks, the Romans, the Chinese can boast of a far greater past. Yet Greece to-day is an unimportant part of Europe. Rome is almost unrecognisable and the Chinese have even been laundrymen.

Material Horizon

What is more important is the present and the immediate future. It is with a certain regret that I look upon this somewhat indifferent state of our community that wanders from prosperity to depression, up and down with the trade cycles and entirely dependent upon them. Our vision of life is limited by a material horizon. We are a community which constantly wish each other prosperity and nothing more That is the note we strike in the chequered history of India and that is, perhaps, what is to be deplored in the age in which we live.

The time has come when this world has little use for fragmentary communities which try to live in splendid isolation. A hundred thousand is an insignificant figure in the midst of three hundred and seventy millions that make up the population of India, and in the larger figure which constitutes the peoples of this world We must always remember that. We must always recognise our relativity to the rest of this world.

I have often been asked whether or not I am proud of being a Parsee. Nationality now-a-days is a very dangerous thing to be proud of. The wars in Europe and the rest of this world can be traced to

(Continued on page 14, col. 6)

CAN EUROPE AVERT WAR?

Pawns In Game Of Power:

H. N. Brailsford Views the Struggle Between Fascist Axis & Democracy, & shows how to rescue Peace.

Europe is still a continent. Since Fascism conquered its central regions it has no longer a common civilisation based on some recognition of legal rights and free debate.

Since the League collapsed, it has no longer a common political organisation. But physical unity it still possesses; indeed, since the air was won for transport and war it is more than ever a single geographical area for pressure and action.

What happens on the Ebro affects the Danube. What Rome intends matters to Prague only a little less than the massing of troops round Dresden or Vienna.

We are apt to think that there is a Spanish question and a Czech question, each grave enough, but as distinct as these regions are remote. That is a profound error.

There is no question in process of decision. It is the balance of power, military and economic, between the Fascist Axis and the Western Democracies. Franco and Henlein are not merely local heroes, each seeking to dominate his parish. They are pawns on this vaster chessboard.

The issue may be settled by a war for which the signal will be a German attack on the Czechs.

Crisis In Suspense

But it is also possible, and even probable, that it is being settled to-day, behind the backs of nations and parliaments on holiday, by the bloodless massing of armed forces, by the occupation of strategical centres, by diplomatic blackmail and the surrender in advance of key positions.

The Fascist Axis, save in Spain, may never launch its bombing planes but it may, none the less, achieve mastery over a disorganised continent.

Let us try to visualise the complicated pattern of this European game of power.

While the Czech crisis is in suspense, and Hitler completes his fortifications and masses his reserves two new facts have emerged in the Spanish situation.

A plain question was addressed by the British Embassy in Rome to the Italian Government. Was it still sending troops and arms to Spain?

The reply was an admission that both are being sent to make up the losses of the Italian army of invasion.

These admitted replacements, one suspects, are on a generous scale. Secondly, General Franco has condescended at last to give his answer to the British Plan for the evacuation of foreign combatants. He likes it, but regards it as unworkable.

He will not tolerate any international control over his ports. He insists on the prior and immediate grant to him of a belligerent's right to enforce a strict blocade of Republican territory.

Finally, he will not hear of any proportionate withdrawal of foreigners What he will concede is that each side shall suffer the evacuation of an equal number, limited to 10,000 men.

That means that the Republic would lose all its international volunteers

Franco would surrender some of the more war-weary units of his Italian infantry. He would retain about 10,000 German technical troops, the crews of his 800 or 900 foreign aircraft, and the main body of his Italian infantry—perhaps 50,000, perhaps 70,000 men.

This is of course, to reject the Plan None the less, one gathers that Downing Street will go on talking After wasting one year in elaborating this plan, it will be happy to spend another in discussing it

It was nonsense to suppose that Mussolini and Hitler, who have publicly vowed the destruction of the Republic, would withdraw any useful troops or 'planes until it lay prostrate.

As things stand to-day, Franco needs all the foreign help he can get, and would be doomed if it were honestly withdrawn. Mr. Chamberlain, when he made his Pact with Italy, was either Mussolini's dupe or his accomplice.

The pattern is now taking shape From the early stages of this Spanish war, the military experts have warned us that a Fascist conquest of the Peninsula would endanger the future safety of France and the British Empire.

Our rulers were content that the future should take care of itself. Now the danger is upon us. It affects every step and every reckoning in this Czech crisis today

Some factors in the problem of power are fixed and known. The Czechs with a capable modern army and war-industry will fight stubbornly. The Russians will send an air-fleet. The Poles and Hungarians, each coveting a strip of Czech territory, will balance the risks.

But the main risk for any prospective aggressor in this affray comes from France, backed or it may be restrained, by Downing Street How effective, then, will be the support that the French can give the Czechs?

A New Blockade?

Like the Russians, they can, and will send an air force. But along their Eastern frontier they face the Hinderburg and Siegfried lines of fortification, which it may be suicide to assault.

They must detach a considerable army to watch Mussolini across the Alpine passes of Savoy, and another to guard the Western Pyrenees. But the main anxiety that confronts them is that the Duce holds Majorca

From this base his bombing planes and his submarines could if he actively backed his partner of the Axis, close the sea-roads of the Mediterranean against the troops which ought to pour into France from Africa

The main contribution of Great Britain to the defence of the Czechs would be the enforcement of blockade against Germany. But through Trieste

(Continued on page 12, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HYPOCRISY.

The continued success of the rebels on the two fronts where fighting is in progress in Spain brings again to the forefront the question on the one hand of outside help which General Franco has received and is still receiving and on the other of the attitude of the principal non-intervention Power. Britain is now formally aware of the fact that there Italian intervention so far from being stopped is quite active. This is an admission implicit in the frequent conversations which the British representative in Rome had been unsuccessfully having with Count Ciano. The fact is that the run of the civil war in favour of Franco is due to Italian re-inforcement and Italy is anxious for a decisive rebel victory which will be jeopardised if she checks the flow of those reinforcements. This also, of course, is at the bottom of Franco's rejection of the British Plan. Such being the position, the only honest course is to open the Pyrenean Frontier to Republican Spain. But Britain is opposed to it. Which shows up the hypocrisy underlying British policy.

UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The reported disallowance by the Governor-General of the resolution for a Committee to consider the revision of the Exchange Ratio is utterly unjustifiable from any point of view and is also an affront to public opinion. The economic history of India since the present. Ratio was imposed on the country has amply justified all the fears entertained about it and has made out a strong 'prima facie' case for its revision. Even if opinions should differ on the exact ratio to be substituted, India is unanimous in demanding at least an inquiry without any further delay. That even this demand should have been smothered by the Governor-General confirms hte suspicion, as pointed out by Mr. Manu Subedar, that currency and exchange matters are settled at the dictation of Britain. The plea urged on behalf of Government that in the present international situation a discussion of the subject is contrary to public interests is unmitigated nonsense. If any thing, the situation itself demands honest investigation and not the suppression of facts.

"ZEMINDARS' GOVERNMENT ZINDABAD!"

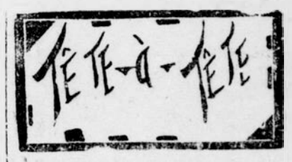
Two important conferences were held at Lyalpur in the Punjab almost smultaneously the other day. One was a Kisan Conference presided over by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, the Congress M. L. A. from the Frontier, and was addressed not only by distinguished Provincial Congressmen but also by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai. The other was "the Punjab Zemindars' Conference" at which the two principal speakers were the Premier of the Punjab and another Minister, Sir Chotu Ram. The slogans—or shall we say the war cries?—of this Conference were "Sir Sikandar Hayat Zindabad" and "Zamindars' Government Zindabad." The contrast between the respective characters of the two conferences and between their audiences is the contrast between Congress and the Muslim-League-cum-Unionist Party. It also constitutes a glaring revelation, as nothing else could do, of the hypocrisy of the claim that the "agrarian" sympathies of the Punjab Ministry are synonymous with sympathy for peasants. The two recent measures passed by the Punjab Government were referred to at both the conferences. Were they intended primarily and chiefly to relieve the Kisans and the poor zemindars out of a sense of obligation to their interests and their poverty? The question was effectively disposed of by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai. The fact is that although these poor people may have been protected to some extent—and the measure is welcome to that extent—from the money-lenders they have been left to the mercy of the big zemindars who can exploit their poverty at will and even grow fat at their expense. The measures were designed not so much to help the poor as to serve the big zemindars. No wonder that Sir Sikandar Hayat and his distinguished colleague were greeted with "Zemindars' Government Zindabad."

"DEFENCE" OF ARMY BILL.

Sir Sikandar Hayat's defence of the Army Bill was no less revealing. "Who," Sir Sikandar asked, "can predict at this stage if the next war in which Indians may have to participate is going to be a war for strengthening British Imperialism?" The answer is: Those who remember the last war and are aware of what is happening in Palestine and on the North-West Frontier Province. But this deliberate ignorance of what should never be forgotten, particularly by Muslims, is not the exclusive quality of Sir Sikandar. It is shared by all Muslim Leaguers who cry "Islam in danger" and simultaneously assist British Imperialism by the very method which they deplored eighteen years ago and for denouncing which some eminent Muslims—though not Sir Sikandar Hayat or Mr. M. A. Jinnah—suffered incarceration. Sir Sikandar Hayat, however, has added one more "argument" to those urged by his fellow-Leaguers at Simla. He solemnly warns the country against the danger of an invasion from —Afghanistan. Is that the position of the Muslim League?

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS.

The report of a split among non-official Advisors to the Indo British trade negotiations is disconcerting, though perhaps not altogether unexpected. The Advisors have been chosen by the Government and at least one of them represents Government more than the Indian public. Moreover British interests and their agents here have been hard at work for over a year to drive a wedge into the body of Indian Advisors. They have held out varied threats about duties on Indian goods in Britain and restricting purchases of Indian cotton. And they have been helped by the Government of India's endless patience in protracting the negotiations and the enforcement of the old Treaty in spite of its being denounced by the Central Legislative Assembly. Their efforts have possibly borne some fruit. But they must be bold Advisors who would venture to flout Indian public opinion.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

The Japanese appointed Zang as Governor of the Chapei District of Shanghai during the 1932 Sino-Japanese conflict. He was subsequently sent to gaol in the Settlement for running arms and opium. He is now reported to have left Shanghai, having been appointed "Garrison Commander" of Wusih by the Japanese-sponsored "Reformed Government."

—Shanghai Message.

* * * *

"Absolute independence is the ultimate goal of the Hindu Mahasabha and the National Congress," said Mr V. D. Savarkar, addressing a public meeting.

—Karachi report.

Yes. Absolute independence from British Imperialism in the case of the one and from Indian Nationalism in the case of the other.

* * * *

It is rumoured—"prematurely" according to Sir M. Zafrullah—that the Tariff Board for the textile industry of India will be composed of Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sir Ziauddin Ahmad and Mr. N. J. Roughton.

The personnel is quite natural even if unexpected.

* * * *

It's merely a matter of narrow degree, but we do admit that our preference would have been for Sir Md. Yakub.

But perhaps Sir Md. Zafrullah is again expected to go to England in the near future?

* * * *

SERIOUS POGRAM IN UKRAINE.

Many Casualties.

—Headlines.

Are the Soviets going Aryan too?

* * * *

Ridiculing "vain talk about the possibility of Canadian neutrality in the event of another war involving the United Kingdom," a Canadian paper declares that Canada is "already obligated by the rules of the game to associate Canadian with British resources in war as well as in armed peace."

If this is a subtle attempt to commit Britain to a positive defiance of "the swashbuckling gangsters of Europe" the paper had better save itself the trouble. British realists are much too clever for the Canadians.

* * *

"In any case" declares M. Bonnet apropos of the Czech crisis, "France will remain loyal to the pacts and treaties she has concluded and faithful to the undertakings she has given."

The situation is growing serious, M. Bonnet having shaping for a plunge. Mr. Chamberlain must at once return to London with his fishing rod and tackle in his own car—the rest of the baggage to follow later.

* * * *

A TEA TIME THOUGHT.

"A fellow has to be a contortionist to get on these days. First he has to keep his back to the wall and his ear to the ground. Then he must put his shoulder to the wheel, his nose to the grindstone, keep a level head and have both feet on the ground."

—'Igler Journal.'

* * * *

"Don't you think that people who talk in a loud voice ought to be shot?"

"Yes, but don't talk so loud—I'm not deaf."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Never judge the wait of a young widow by her sighs.

Cinders and pretty girls are hard to remove from a man's eyes.

He who is afraid of soiling his garments never accomplishes much.

But few men ever live long enough to realize their own importance.

A dash of poetry in a man's nature seldom prompts him to leave his hair uncut.

If you would climb upward you must look upward, think upward and live upward.

TENANCY BILL

Fringe Of Problem Not Touched

Ex-Revenue Official Suggests Improvements In Draft Provisions

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA, Sept. 5.

PROVISIONS OF THE TENANCY BILL ARE LIKELY TO BE SO AMENDED AS TO MAKE THE MEASURE MORE FAVOURABLE TO TENANTS THAN IT IS AT PRESENT. THIS IS WHAT I GATHER FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH PEOPLE WHO COUNT AND WHO OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT SHAPE THE MEASURE WILL TAKE BEFORE IT FINALLY EMERGES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DETAILS OF THE CHANGES PROPOSED ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION AND MAY NOT BE KNOWN TILL AFTER THE BILL IS FORMALLY INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BY HON. MR. MORARJI DESAI, REVENUE MINISTER, SOMETIME IN THE LAST WEEK OF THIS MONTH.

Tenancy Bill X'Rayed

The Tenancy Bill, as drafted, is not what expected of Mr. Morarji Desai or for the matter of that, from the Congress Ministry, was the view of an ex-Revenue Official of the Government of Bombay with whom I discussed the provisions of the Draft Bill. This ex-official who has made a thorough study of the tenancy problem in the Presidency feels that the measure does not even touch the fringe of the problem. A hundred acres limit, according to him, took away even the little that tenants would have got without that limitation. After all, it was a known fact to anyone who had little knowledge of the question that it is the smaller landlords who harass tenants much more than bigger landlords.

Then, again the provision that landlord may take away land from the permanent tenant if the landlord himself intends to cultivate it may mean anything. Landlord may take away land on that pretext from a tenant who had faithfully carried out all conditions imposed on him by legislature and without himself cultivating the land may technically be on the land when it is being cultivated by other labourers.

Even taking it for granted, that the measure does benefit tenants in a remote way only a small per cent in the Presidency will be benefited.

Taking into consideration all the prevailing conditions in the Presidency, this retired Revenue Official was asked what according to him would be equitous, what would be the nature of the legislation he would like to be enacted by the legislature.

WHY ACREAGE LIMIT?

He said that in any legislation that it might be brought, there should be no acreage limitation whatever and the measure should be for all tenants and landlords in the province. Tenants who have been working on the land for six or eight years should automatically be made permanent tenants provided they fulfil certain simple conditions which would not adversely affect them. In case these conditions were not fulfilled, the landlord shall have the liberty to take back the land from the tenant. In case the landlord wants to cultivate the land himself then he can take away the land from tenant.

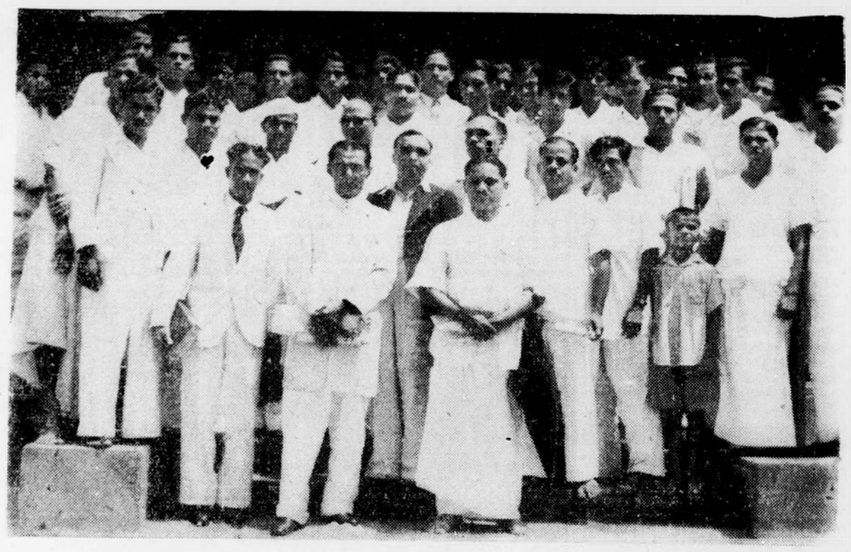
Government should acquire to itself the right of fixing the rent that the tenant should pay to the landlord according to a certain fixed formula. In case of new tenants, land should be given on ten years lease. Tenants should have right to transfer tenancy to genuine agriculturists. This ex-official felt that even now it was not too late to amend the Bill before it is finally introduced in the Assembly.

If some of the above changes were incorporated in the Bill, he felt it could be said that the tenancy problem in the Presidency was being tackled on proper lines, though it could not be stated that the problem had been finally solved.

M. P. C. C. And Tenancy Bill

POONA, Sept. 5.

With a view to discussing the Tenancy Bill in detail a general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Poona on September 28 and 29.—United Press.



A meeting was held to protest against the firing in Travancore on Sunday at Asthika Samaj Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

ATTEMPT ON FAROUK

Shot Not Deliberately Fired At

ALEXANDRIA: Sept. 5.

An official communique on shooting does not say that there was an attempt on the King's life. The accused, who is a Syrian, is merely charged with possession of firearms.

From the position of the alleged assailant in relation to King Farouk it does not appear that the shot was a deliberate attempt on the King's life.—Reuter.

WARNER'S XI v. AUSTRALIANS

Home Team Dismissed For 223 In First Innings

LONDON, Sept. 5.

In the match against Sir P. Warner's Eleven the Australians first innings concluded for 390 and Warner's Eleven made 223 in their 1st innings.

With the wicket he took to-day O'Reilly has taken 100 wickets of the season.

Australians in their Second Innings made 204 for 5 wickets at close.

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings) concluded:—	
Waite, c Levett, b Todd	60
O'Reilly (not out)	40
Extras	8
Total	390

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Alfred Pope 23/2/73/1
Todd 31.4/4/97/4
Wilkinson 28/8/75/1
George Pope 24/2/101/2
Compton 5/0/19/1
Woolley 9/0/17/0

WARNER'S ELEVEN (First Innings).	
Woolley, c Badcock, b Waite	5
Fagg, c White, b Waite	22
Paynter, b Ward	14
Compton, b Ward	17
Valentine, st. Barnett, b Ward	15
Ames, c and b Ward	78
George Pope, (not out)	41
Todd, b Ward	13
Alfred Pope, l.b.w., b O'Reilly	5
Levett, b Ward	3
Wilkinson, b Ward	0
Extras	10
Total	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Waite 10/1/28/2
McCabe 4/0/12/0
O'Reilly 21/4/54/1
Ward 26.3/3/112/7
White 6/12/7/0

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings).	
Brown, c Levett, b Alfred Pope	22
McCabe, c Valentine, b Todd	91
Badcock, c Woolley, b Wilkinson	39
Hassett, b Wilkinson	13
Barnes, l.b.w., Wilkinson	15
Barnett (not out)	6
Waite (not out)	0
Extras	13
Total (for five wickets at close)	204

Queen Wilhelmina's Triumphal Drive

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.

Queen Wilhelmina made a triumphal entry into the gaily decorated capital beginning the week's celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of her reign. Guns roared salutes as the Queen drove in the city in a gala carriage drawn by six horses. A guard of honour formed by University students greeted the Queen on arrival in the City.

Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard drove from Soestdijk and awaited the Queen at the Royal Palace.—Reuter.

Mexico Rejects U. S. Proposals

No Compensation For Expropriated Properties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

The proposals of the United Press for settlement of American claims for compensation for expropriated properties have been rejected by Mexico, in a defiant note which high officials received with marked impatience.

It is widely believed that Mexico's attitude has eliminated possibility of United States resuming monthly purchases of silver from the Mexican treasury. The note indicates Mexico's intention to continue to expropriate all lands as may be necessary. Reuter.

EURASIA 'PLANE ATTACKED

Japanese 'Planes Force It To Land At Liuchow

HONGKONG, Sept. 5.

An airliner belonging to the Sino-German Eurasia Company "en route" to Yunnan from Hongkong was attacked by Japanese 'planes and forced down at Liuchow on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border.

There were several Germans among the passengers. The oil tanks were hit, but the pilot made a good forced landing.

All on board are reported to be safe.—Reuter.

DOYLE-PHILLIPS FIGHT POSTPONED

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Doyle-Phillips fight scheduled for September 13 has been postponed until September 27. Doyle is injured in the ribs while training.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The World's Biggest Aerodrome

No sooner was it proved to the satisfaction of the Old and New World that the Atlantic might be crossed by air with safety (the American "Clipper" and the "Caledonia" of Imperial Airways establishing this fact in the summer of 1937) than Newfoundland sprang into importance as the site of the Western Air Base.

It was necessary above all things to secure a site almost free from fog. This was found 213 miles by rail from St. John's and 60 miles from Botwood. It is on a level plain 540 feet above the sea, and two miles off is Gander Lake, 25 miles long and a mile broad at its narrowest point. Here is a base for seaplanes.

Work on the giant aerodrome began in the summer of 1936. Trees were felled and the soil cleared. Four huge runways were then made, each overlaid with asphalting. Three of the runways are 4,500 feet long (pretty well a mile) and 600 feet wide. The fourth is 5,000 feet long and 1,200 feet wide.

There are buildings by the dozen. There are houses for the staff and officials and about 100 workmen, hangars, garages, machine-shops, oil-stores, power house, administrative block, wireless station, and so on. There is a unique lighting system, the runways being clearly outlined with boundary lights. A Neon signal has a searchlight beam of a million candlepower.

Hitler Wants Mussolini To Expel The Pope

BUT DEMOCRACIES WILL BEAT DICTATORSHIPS

PARIS, Aug. 27.

Mme. Tabouis writes in the "Sunday Referee":—

Will the Pope beat the dictators? Despite appearances, ninety-nine out of a hundred Frenchmen in every walk of life believe that he will win, and are watching the struggle with a tranquil eye.

In the streets of Rome to-day it is impossible to buy "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican's official newspaper. As soon as it appears in the kiosks it is seized by the Fascist police.

Those who see Mussolini every day can observe the hatred, ascending in a curve, that he bears the Pope. Every morning his intimates hear Mussolini rave against "The old so-and-so," and hear him declare that Hitler has good reason in wishing to persuade him to give the Pope asylum no longer.

WILL BE DRIVEN OUT.

In France, many persons, including the former Premier, M. Pierre Laval, are convinced that very shortly the Pope will be driven out of Italy, and that with his entourage of Cardinals he will be housed in the Chateau of the Popes at Avignon.

It is difficult to see how the struggle between the Pope and Mussolini, and between the Pope and Hitler can be stopped before the fall of the dictators. Their points of view cannot be reconciled.

Hitler's and Mussolini's racial laws, which are going to be enlarged, will little by little lead to a final rupture between the Pope and the dictators.

The more Hitler and Mussolini persecute the Pope, the more the Pope will lean on the remaining democracies. To these countries, it is believed, he will take all Catholic support, the spiritual support of the entire world and the support of all Jews.

The democracies are already sure of beating the dictatorships. They have larger armies and fleets, more aeroplanes. The financial resources of Britain, France and the United States cannot be estimated.

Rozario Xavier Noronha, aged 60 a Christian, who was injured by a Gurkha who ran amok in the 2nd Dhobi Talao lane and attacked and wounded many persons on the September 2, succumbed to his injuries in the G. T. Hospital yesterday.

RECEPTION TO SARDAR PATEL

RAJKOT, September 5.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning from Bombay in an aeroplane chartered for his journey. He was accorded a rousing reception at the Rajkot aerodrome which was thronged by nearly 30,000 people.

Sardar Patel was taken in a mile-long procession consisting of farmers, through streets over which arches were erected.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the people of Rajkot.—United Press.

RAJKOT PARISHAD V. STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 2.

Ten thousand people attended a meeting held in Azad Chowk yesterday night. Mr. Jethalal Joshi warned the States which did not respond to the demand of their people.

The Parishad President Mr. Dhebar complained against the State village police who it was alleged were harassing people who came to hear Parishad workers. From to-day meetings will daily be held in Azad Chowk. The members of the Lohana Boarding Committee are asked by State not to give this building for Parishad. Four members of the Committee are State servants.

POLICE POSTINGS

Rajkot City Police Inspector Kanthadbhai is sent to the villages and Mr. Chandulal is imported from Wankaner as Special Police Inspector. Circuit Fozdar Ramsang is dismissed on the plea that his services are not required.

ALTERNATIVE BEFORE RAJKOT RULER

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Sept. 5.

Five thousand people assembled in Lohana Mahajanvadi last night. Laljibhai Ganatra, presided. Amidst great excitement it was argued that Mr. Nenshi Monji, President of Lohana community should be excommunicated because it was alleged, he tried to betray the cause of the people. It was decided that necessary steps would be taken to persuade loyalists.

Ten thousand people attended last night's meeting. Debarbhai requested people to honour the advice of Sardar Patel. There was only one alternative for peace and it was that Mr. Virawala should give up his ruinous policy by giving full Responsible Government.

Resolutions were passed showing allegiance to late Manishanker Trivedi, and protesting against the firing in Travancore State.

Darbar Gopaldas with a party of forty arrived this morning. Miss Mradulaben Sarabhai has also arrived. One thousand farmers are expected from the villages to attend the Parisad. The whole bazar is arranged like diwali and people thronged at a fair.

Vaidya Dayashanker Haribhai and Dr Girjashanker Oza have withdrawn their names from the list of loyalists.

The students observed a hartal to-day.

RAJKOT PEOPLE FIGHT AS ONE MAN

RAJKOT, Sept. 3.

Rajkot State adopted means to break the people's front. Self-seeking persons were used as tools to create a loyalist front against the whole people and for bullying people to give their signature on the declaration-of-loyalty pamphlets. All communities refused to betray the people and the State's tactics were liquidated at the cost of State's prestige.

Women volunteers have been sent to the villages and all the workers are instructed to accompany the villagers to the conference in order that the State authorities may not terrorise the ignorant villagers.

From villagers come the tales of police 'zulum" to strike terror amongst the villagers and of villagers in their turn defying the orders to keep away from the workers. The movement is gathering new strength every day. People are determined to create mass-sanction behind the demand for responsible government and if necessary to fight for it.

RAJKOT STATE STARTS REPRESSION IN VILLAGES

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Sept. 2.

Reports from workers who are travelling through the whole of the State for Conference propaganda work bring the same story of police excesses on poor peasants. In some villages wild stories of "Gandhi-man" invading villages after villages with weapons of death in their hand-bags were circulated. In several villages the people and peasants were ordered to close all business and all field-work and to get themselves locked inside the houses. Even the temples and rest-houses were locked.

In spite of all these precautions in all villages all the residents assembled round the workers, enlisted themselves as delegates and promised to attend the conference. Prabhat Feri and public meetings of several thousands have become every day feature. Demand for responsible government is voiced from a widening front. Preparations for reception of Sardar Patel and Darbar Gopaldas are afoot. Women volunteers are enlisting delegates amongst women. More volunteers are being sent to villages.

Indo-British Trade Talks

Majority Of Non-Officials Reject London Proposals

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

The Non-Official Advisers in the Indo-British Trade negotiations met to-day at 4 p.m. and decided to submit two reports to the Government. The majority report is signed by five members and the other report by two members.

The two members are reported to be Sir Edward Benthal and Sardar Bahadur Dattar Singh.

It is further reported that the majority have disapproved of the final proposals recently brought by Sir Zafrullah Khan from London.—A. P.

St. LEGER CALLOVER

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Following is the St. Leger Call-over:—

6 to 5 Pasch offered and 5 to 1 taken.

7 to 1 Poundfoolish taken and offered.

7 to 1 Scottish Union, offered.

8 to 1 Glenloan.

10 to 1 Ramtapa taken and offered.

100 to 9 Challenge offered; 100 to 8 taken.

20 to 1 Lali offered and 25 to 1 taken.

33 to 1 Foroughi.

50 to 1 Magic Circle offered.

Following is the special place betting:—

2 to 5 Pasch, 5 to 4 Poundfoolish, 11 to 8 Scottish Union, 7 to 4 Glenloan, 2 to 1 Ramtapa, 9 to 4 Challenge, 9 to 2 Lali and 7 to 1 Foroughi.—Reuter's Special.

SALAMANCA, Sept. 5.

A communique claims that a tremendous defeat has been inflicted on the Ebro Front on Republicans of whom at least 588 nique adds that the death roll has risen to 10.—Reuter.

Death-Roll Mounts Up In Air-Crash

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Death-roll in the R.A.F air-crash has risen to ten.

Two families living next door to each other suffered most, one losing the father, mother and two sons, aged sixteen and eight whose house was set on fire, while in the next house, two children were fatally burned and four others were seriously injured.

The petrol tank exploded after the crash, causing many casualties among would be rescuers, some of whom are in a critical condition.—Reuter's Special.

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S STATUES

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, Aug. 28.

Two statues of the former Wafdist leader Saad Zaghlul Pasha, which have long been the cause of much political bickering, were simultaneously unveiled at Cairo and Alexandria yesterday. The ceremony at Alexandria was performed by King Farouk and that at Cairo by Khashaba Pasha, Minister of Justice.

The Wafd followers of Nahas Pasha boycotted both ceremonies because it was alleged that the Government had deliberately changed the date from November to August while Nahas Pasha was abroad on holiday. Zaghlul's widow at the last moment also declined to attend the Alexandria unveiling although a place had specially been reserved for her. Both ceremonies were not well attended, but they passed off without any incident.

RANGOON RETURNING TO NORMAL

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

Rangoon after yesterday's nightmare emerged comparatively peaceful this morning, though nervousness and tension have not yet ceased.

One Hindu has succumbed in hospital. A majority of Indian owned shops are open, while there is a restricted tram and bus service. Disposition of troops and military and civil police continue throughout the city.—A. P.

BURMA POLICE CHIEF'S VERSION

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, in a bulletin to the Press says that after a peaceful night on the 3rd and 4th September, it was hoped that tension in Rangoon was relieved. Unfortunately at about 2 p.m. on September 4, a Burman was attacked and killed by Chulias in Strand Road.

The news of the murder provoked retaliation and at 4 p.m. a number of Indians, including a Police Constable in Mufti, were attacked by Burmans in Dalhousie Street, a constable and two other Indians being killed and four other Indians wounded.

Since then there have been several isolated assaults in which members of both the communities have been killed or wounded.

The latest casualty figures are: Burmans killed 1, injured 8; Indians killed 8, injured 32. These figures relate to the period from 2 p.m. till 11 p.m. on September 4.

There has been no looting or arson reported nor have mobs of rioters collected. The situation has been dealt with by intensive patrolling by troops, military police and armed civil police. These measures will be continued until no longer than necessary.

INDIAN MUSLIM'S HOUSE BURNT

The first case of arson occurred after one in the morning when a Burman crowd set fire to an Indian Mohamedan's house at Stockade Road. The fire brigade arrived promptly and put out the fire. The Military Police opened fire on the Burman crowd.—A.P.

FIVE MORE REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

Later in the afternoon the Civil Police fired on a crowd at the corner of Phayre Street and Montgomery Street. None was wounded. Since mid-day five more were removed to hospital, of whom two were Burmans, one Muslim and one Hindu.—A. P.

MILITARY POLICE OPEN FIRE

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

The military police opened fire on a mob this afternoon at the corner of China Street and Canal Street, as a result of which one Muslim, one Burman and a Chinese were wounded.—A. P.

C. P. Governor Warns Ex-Premier Khare

REMINDED OF OATH OF SECRECY

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

I understand on reliable authority that the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has taken serious objections to the public utterances of the ex-Premier, Dr. Khare. It is reported that he has asked his Secretary to remind Dr. Khare of his Oath of Allegiance and of Secrecy.

Official Secrets

It is said that from public platforms Dr. Khare announced that, as he was not the Premier, he was at liberty to divulge Official Secrets, and under this impression he is alleged to be saying many things which he ought not to say.

Dr. Khare Warned

I am told that the attention of Dr. Khare has been drawn towards the Oath and he has been informed that he is legally and morally bound to maintain secrecy over Government papers. If he wanted to disclose anything for his self-defence he should take permission from the Government.

NO SUPPORTER IN A.I.C.C.

Political circles in C. P. and Berar were amused to read a Simla report that Dr. Khare will get 90 votes against 150 in A.I.C.C. and in the list of supporters the name of C. P. and Berar was included.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee by a vote of confidence in the Working Committee has publicly expressed its opinion. Out of its supporters 4 are members of A.I.C.C. the remaining one member of A.I.C.C., Mr. Aney, has not expressed his opinion either way and most probably he will also support the Working Committee. Out of the 5 members of Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, 4 have already expressed their opinion in favour of the Working Committee's action One member, i.e., Dr. Khare, will find himself a solitary member in A.I.C.C. from C. P. and Berar. Out of 16 members from Mahakoshal, Dr. Khare will hardly secure one vote, and that too is not certain.

One member of A.I.C.C. said to me that "discipline in Congress ranks is dearer to us than high talk of democracy. In a slave country talk of democracy means our demoralization."

Rovers Cup Football

Holders Qualify For Semi-Final

Howrah Union Beaten In Second Replay

BOMBAY, Monday.

A large number of football enthusiasts turned out, at the Cooperage, on Monday evening, to witness the third meeting of the holders, the Bangalore Muslims and the Howrah Union, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, and this time the match was decided, in favour of the former by a solitary goal scored in the 14th minute, in the second period of play. The Muslims' victory took them into the semi-final round.

Mohiuddin, Sardar Mirza and Rehmat did not appear for the holders on Monday, probably, due to injuries sustained in Sunday's match and the changes in the formation of the Muslim's side worked quite well. Atkinson, who played at left back and Ramaswamy, who took Sardar Mirza's place as the pivot, gave a good account of themselves. Atkinson being more prominent than his colleague. The three new players included in the team were Swaminathan, Shamsher Khan and Suban.

From start to finish the winners played better football and seeing their opponents have gone stale, they lost no time in overpowering them, though there was a feeling in some quarters that the referee was a little partial on occasions, favouring the Bangalore Muslims.

GOOD GOALKEEPING

Bannerjee, Howrah Union's custodian, was in a happy mood and gave one of the best displays in goalkeeping, seen in the tournament so far. That the visitors from Calcutta went down by the only goal of the match was due to his numerous outstanding saves.

Bangalore Muslims had better of the exchanges from the start and two feeble 'tries' by Shamsher Khan, early in the game, were easily cleared by Bannerjee. Holders continued to exert pressure and in about the 6th minute, an ugly incident, in which Khadar Ali, Muslims' outside-left, first pulled down Bannerjee, Howrah's goal-keeper, and then actually wrestled with him, escaped the referee's attention. Strange as it may, the referee did not even warn the player concerned.

With Bangalore attacking desperately to obtain the lead, the Howrah defenders had a trying time and thanks to a number of outstanding saves by Bannerjee, their custodian, they should have been at least 3 goals down by this time. Keeping up his 'sang-froid' Bannerjee saved, one after the other several difficult shots from almost all forwards from all angles, especially the one from Shamsher Khan, would have, perhaps, beaten any other goal-keeper. It was a spectacular one indeed.

Bose, Howrah's inside-right, failed to avail of a likely chance and then with the Muslims pressing their opponents again, the first half of play came to a close, the score-board reading love-all.

HOLDERS ON TOP

Except for an occasional breakaway by Howrah forwards, the holders were on top, again, on resumption and kept their opponents' defence working hard. The Bangalore attack-line, were, time and again, running through the entire Howrah defence but found their better in Bannerjee, who proved himself equal to anything that the holders' forwards did.

After he had brought off 2 more excellent saves, Bannerjee was ultimately beaten in the 14th minute from the re-start, Swaminathan, Muslims' centre-forward, making no mistake off a pass by the left-winger and finding the net with a fine header.

Following this Bangalore kept on playing better football than their opponents and giving nothing away, kept Howrah lads subdued for a while. The visitors from Calcutta, now, brought Jordan brothers to play in the attack-line. This change worked well and saw the Union attack-line faring better but the determined Bangalore defenders held out till the end to qualify for the semi-final round, where they meet the winners of to-day's (Tuesday) match between the Sandemanians from Quetta and the Lincolnshire Regiment, Nasirabad.

RESULT:

BANGALORE MUSLIMS 1 Goal.
HOWRAH UNION Nil.

TEAMS:

BANGALORE MUSLIMS—Kaloo Khan; Pyaroo and Atkinson; Khader, Ramaswamy and Masoom; Suban, Basith, Swaminathan, Shamsher Khan and Khader Ali.

HOWRAH UNION:—Bannerjee; Amin and A. Jordan; Kaiser, M. Jordan and Mitter; Shahjahan, Bose, Dutt, Bhattacharjee and Narayan.

REFEREE: Mr. W. Ridley.

To-day's Matches

Cooperage 5-30 p.m.: Lincolns vs. Sandemanians.

LOTTERY TO HELP CIVIC FINANCE

Hyderabad Municipality's Decision

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 5.

The Municipal Corporation at a meeting last night, decided to conduct a public lottery for a million rupees, half the proceeds of which would be used to help the city poor and disabled as well as to discourage beggary and also to open a charity pie fund for the same purpose.

The Corporation also decided to enhance the existing tax on push bicycles by one rupee per machine, in order to raise the Corporation's general revenues.

HEATED DEBATE.

The lottery proposal evoked heated debate, some members declaring that it was wrong to raise funds for a public body like the Municipality by lotteries, which was bad both on moral and religious grounds. The proposal for a charity pie fund was however readily agreed to offer an assurance from the commissioner that contributions thereto, which would be on a basis of one pie per rupee of income, would be entirely voluntary.

The enhancement of cycle-tax is subject to sanction by the Nizam.—A. P

ECHO OF LAND ASSESSMENT AGITATION

Amritsar Prisoners Released

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

The second batch comprising seven persons arrested and convicted during July last in connection with the agitation against the new land assessment carried on in Amritsar have been released unconditionally under the orders of His Excellency.

It will be recalled that formerly a batch of 64 persons were similarly released.—A. P.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

All the persons arrested in connection with the Delhi temple agitation, numbering 120, including 67 who were already sentenced, were released to-day.

The cases against five persons who have been released on bail have been withdrawn.

All the released persons were welcomed at the jail gate and were taken out in a procession through the principal streets of the City.—A. P.

A SHORT STORY

FAMILY TIE

BY STANLEY CORDELL.

Adam was thinking of home. Curious how little things made you think of home. With Adam it was a boy with a firecracker. The lad was having difficulty getting the thing to explode. Presently, however, the fuse sputtered, the youngster ran whopping, and the cracker went ploop!

Adam laughed. He guessed that was the only firecraker in the whole city of Gelibolu. He guessed that the lad must be an American. He guessed that no one else in this far-away land knew that it was Independence Day at home, time for revelry and noise-making.

Adam left the rail of the tramp steamer. He considered going ashore. But it was sweltering hot ashore. No, better to lie here on deck, thus idly but comfortably consuming his shore leave. He found a shady spot beneath a lifeboat and lay down. At home all the kids in the neighbourhood were exploding firecrackers beneath tin cans, and socking torpedoes at everything that showed a hard surface. To-night there would be a big display down at the park. Adam's whole family would be there.

He thought of his family and smiled pleasantly. He had thought of them often during the past year while cruising around the South Seas as a deckhand on tramp steamers. It was a year ago next week that he had become fed up with the family and broken loose. They had gotten on his nerves. It seemed they were always picking on him, always wondering why he read so much and wondering what he was dreaming about and giving him advice about the kind of job to get when he graduated from high school. None of them—Marcia nor Ted nor his mother and father—understood him, sympathised with his queer ideas about life. They were always quarrelling among themselves, too.

But when Barry thought of his family he never thought of these things. He thought of the pleasant happy gatherings. Things like exploding firecrackers on Fourth of July and Christmas Eve and the big turkey on Thanksgiving. Sometimes he yearned to have them back again. Families were really great things. There was a comfortable bond of dependability in families. They were the backbone of the nation.

Barry was lonesome and home sick, and right then and there he decided to go back. He realized that all the real, genuine pleasure he had had for more than a year was thinking about his family. About home. About the thrills of his boyhood.

It took him two months to get home. He had to ship on three different tramps before he could get one going to New York. Then, because he didn't have much money, he had to hitch-hike his way north to Vermont.

The day that he landed in Pleasantville the sun was shining brightly and there was warmth in the air and the smell of autumn. The hillsides were aflame with colour. A drowsiness possessed the town.

Everything was as Barry remembered it. Everything was good to see. His heart quickened as he walked up Maple street and came in sight of the white frame house with the green shutters and picket fence. Ted was out in the yard raking leaves, and when Barry spoke to him, he stopped raking and gaped. "Well, I'll be jiggered!" he said. "It's Barry!"

They shook hands warmly. Then Barry's mother came from the house and his sister Marcia. He embraced them both and went inside and looked around. "It's grand!" he said. "It's swell being here. Just like I pictured it."

"Knew you'd come back." Ted grinned. "Say, what do you think! Marcia's fallen in love."

"I haven't!" Marcia cried. "I'm not even interested in Harry Meglin. Besides, you mind your own business?"

"Children!" Barry's mother exclaimed. "For goodness' sake, let's not argue about that. Barry's home."

Barry's father got home from the store a little after six, and when he saw Barry he greeted him eagerly and with warmth. They sat down to supper and Barry told them about his travels and heard the gossip of the town. Mr. Thayer said business at the store was poor, and if Ted had any gumption he'd come down and help out instead of lazing around the house.

"Nuts!" Ted declared. "I'm going to work in Boston. I've written for a job. Expect to hear any day."

"Phooey!" Marcia declared. "Any one can write for a job. It takes some one with brains to really get one."

"Yeah?" declared Ted. "Well listen, you little scatterbrain—"

"Shut up!" Mr. Thayer roared at them.

Barry remained a week. He was home all right. Never a day passed but what Ted and Marcia quarrelled. This was natural, he supposed. Brothers and sisters never did get along. Especially in families where every one couldn't have everything he wanted because of lack of funds.

The whole family gave Barry advice about what he could do now that he was home. Ted wanted to know if he was still dreaming about his wonderful future, and Mr. Thayer remarked that hardly a book had been opened in the house since he left a year ago.

Barry remained a week, then hitch-hiked his way to New York. Four days later he was on a tramp steamer bound for South America. He felt good. He thought about his family. He thought about them the way he used to—never about the unpleasant things. He thought of the friendly happy gatherings. It gave him a warm comforting glow. He guessed he had something that most boys didn't have. He had a family to think about the way he wanted to when he got lonesome.

(Copyright).

MINISTER NURIE AT JALGAON

JALGAON, Sept. 5.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for public works, arrived in Jalgaon, yesterday afternoon, and was accorded a rousing reception at the station by officials, and members of the Municipality, and Local Board.

He inspected a Guard of Honour outside the station.

Outside the station a few "black flags" were carried by Muslims, who shouted "Nurie go back."

After tea with Mr. Deokinandan Narayan, Mr. Nurie immediately proceeded to Chopra, where he will receive a civic address. He will also lay the foundation-stone of the Electric Power House.

The Minister will address a public meeting at Jalgaon to-night, after which he will leave for Poona.—A. P.

DEO MEETS RESIDENT OF DECCAN STATES

Demands Of Kurundwad People

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 5.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee had an interview with the Resident of the Deccan States at Kolhapur for over two hours in connection with the demands of the people of Kurundwad Senior.

Asked, he said that the demands will be considered sympathetically.

SIMLA.—Mr. T. Yoshida, Japanese Consul-General, and Major H. Teshima, Resident Officer, gave a luncheon party at "Hotel Cecil" on Sept. 4 to the journalists attached to the headquarters of the Government of India in Simla.

MUTT AND JEFF—Two Bucks or No Two Bucks Nobody's Going to Give Jeff a Stand-Up

By BUD FISHER

WHO YOU WAITIN' FOR?
GUS GEEVEM!
I'VE BEEN WAITING HERE THREE HOURS FOR HIM!--HE AIN'T GONNA MAKE A FOOL OUT OF ME!
I'LL GIVE HIM JUST TWO HOURS MORE AND IF HE DON'T SHOW UP THEN----
--HE CAN LEND HIS TWO BUCKS TO SOMEBODY ELSE!
?
8-18

VINOLIA
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PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION

Kashmir People Demand Responsible Government

SRINAGAR, (By Mail.)

To protest against the conviction of Raja Mohammad Akbar Khan of Mirpore, an eminent Muslim Conference leader, a huge procession of local Muslims was taken out to-day from the Mujahid Manzil, Srinagar, which terminated at Azad Park where a mammoth public meeting under the presidentship of S Budh Singh, ex-Member, Legislative Assembly, was held. A resolution congratulating the Raja on his conviction, protesting against the alleged repressive policy of the Government, and exhorting people to join in large numbers in the movement started for the achievement of Responsible Government in the State under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja was moved by M Mohammad Syed, Member of State Assembly, and unanimously passed.

A public meeting of Hindus was held in the Shitalnath ground under the auspices of Yovak Sabha. Mr. Fotader, member of the Assembly and president of the Yovak Sabha explained the view-point of Kashmiri Hindus with regard to the demand of Responsible Government in the State. In emphasising the importance of the point at issue, the speaker agreed with the principle, but declared that before the Hindus as a community would join hands with Muslims in this connection, it is imperative that Muslims should give proofs of change of heart by accepting certain demands of the Hindus.

Indian Interests In Burma

Recent Riot Is A Conspiracy To Hound Them Out

(By Maulana Abdullah Misri)

The recent riots in Burma are the result of long standing animosity and deep-laid conspiracy against the Indians, in which are implicated, it is believed many religious and political leaders. rumour is that the leaders pulled the wires, while the mob danced.

The position which the Indians have built up in Burma cannot be compared to their position in any part of the world. Even in India, they are not financially so strong as in Burma, and it is this factor that is an eyesore to the people of Burma.

The Hindu Mahajans of Madras known in Burma as the Chetties are collectively worth crores of rupees. Their money is spread all over Burma. Their properties are spread over the whole country and their main business is that of bankers.

SURATEES MAIMAIS AND MARWARIS

At Rangoon, the Surat Merchants too have large properties, splendid buildings and beautiful gardens. They have their shops and business. Once their status was far better. Now the Marwaris and the Chetties have acquired great power and position in the financial world of Burma.

The Maimans have considerable hand in the trade of Burma. The rice trade is largely in their hands.

Behar and U.P. people residing in Burma are engaged in small trades like Pan and Sherbat selling, in driving carriages and working as Darwans.

The Punjabis are found engaged in small trades, small contracts and posts. In the railway, police and military services, their strength is marked

The Oriyas in Burma are very poor and illiterate. They generally work as coolies, pull rickshaws, sweep streets and do the scavenging work.

BENGALI HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

The Bengali Hindus are largely found in the offices, some holding high posts too. There are some lawyers also among them. The Bengali Muslims are generally steamer Khalasis and boatmen, or cultivators. The boats, steamers launches and ship depend solely upon their services. They are as it were at their mercy. The educated Madrasis have a fair share in the Government services.

MOTIVE BEHIND RIOTS

The main object of the whole conspiracy is to harass the Indians so much that they may all at once or gradually, leave the land of the Phungis.

VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT AT BASRAH

Entertained By Indian Club

(From A Correspondent)

BASRAH (By Mail).

Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit passed through Basrah on the 19th instant. A very large number of Indians with their womenfolk were gathered at the Basrah Airport long before the 'plane was due, and on arrival the Srimati was profusely garlanded and welcomed. This distinguished lady was the guest of honour at a dinner at the Basrah Indian Club on the evening of the 19th instant where covers were laid for over 150 Indians. The dinner was a very pleasant function and was intercommunal.

The President of the Club in his welcoming speech referred to her great services to the country and said the Indians there as in every other part of the world have been watching what Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, her noble brother Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and her revered father, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru have contributed to the uplift of the conditions of Indians. The President hoped that on her return journey to India Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit will again pass through Basrah but in the company of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when the Club will have the double pleasure of having both brother and sister to dinner."

Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit replying reminded them that "whether you live in India or whether they go abroad—it does not matter how far you are away from India—every man and woman who leaves India, carries a big responsibility on his or her shoulders, because to-day India is fighting for her independence, and the issue of India is one of the major problems confronting the world, and every Indian must prove himself or herself worthy of that Independence."

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A STRANGE PHENOMENON

Mogul Line's Move To Drive Out Scindia Co.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, and the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi, have addressed a representation to the Agents, Messrs. The Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., (Mogul Line), Bombay, on the subject of Pilgrim Traffic Rate War, in the course of which it is observed:—

Our Committees would like to make it clear that they could not and would not view with equanimity the endeavours of the Mogul Line to carry on an unhealthy and uneconomic rate war in the pilgrim trade with the purpose of driving the Scindia Company out of that field.

Our Committees cannot help drawing your pointed attention to the strange phenomenon that the cutting of the rates takes place when an Indian concern enters into the field. For, although the Hansa Line from Bombay and the Lloyd Triestino from Karachi share in the cargo traffic along with the Mogul Line, so far as our Committees are aware no rate war is being waged against them, so that they may be driven out of the field. It is almost a mockery of the spirit in which the Empire maritime policy would work; while your Company, a British concern evidently works in co-operation with the foreigners, they seem to be determined to crush the nationals of this country, the so-called partners of the Empire, when they attempt to develop their own shipping even in trades which are legitimately

HINDUS' SACRIFICES IN COUNTRY'S CAUSE

Savarkar's Address At Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 3.

Mr. Vinayak Savarkar, Bar-at-Law, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, who is on a short visit to Sind, addressed the first meeting in Karachi, to-day, at the Khalikdina Hall, this evening, when about 3,000 were present.

Mr Savarkar called upon the Hindus of Sind, to muster strong under the banner of the Hindu Mahasabha which he claimed, was more national-minded than Indian National Congress. The Hindus, he declared, had made equal sacrifices in the cause of their country, although their fruits were being enjoyed by Muslims.

Mr. Savarkar arrived here from Hyderabad (Sind), by the Quetta Mail, at 3-30 p. m. this afternoon, when he was accorded a fitting reception by local Mahasabha leaders and followers.

He was greeted by a crowd of 5,000 at the station and was received by the Hon Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, the Hindu Minister.

Seated in a decorated car, he was taken to the Putri Pathasala, headed by four bands.

Later, he was taken around the City, in a big procession headed by over hundred girls, with yellow dress, to the accompaniment of bands. The procession terminated at the Khalikdina Hall where he addressed the meeting.—United Press.

TRUTH BEHIND WARDHA WORKERS' DEATHS

Kalelkar Refutes Marathi Press Allegations

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

In view of the numerous reports that have appeared in a section of the Marathi Press concerning the deaths of three Maharashtrians at Wardha in the first week of August, Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar has issued a detailed statement explaining all the facts and circumstances relating to the same in the course of which he says:

"A few days ago, I had sent a communication to the Press briefly explaining the cause of our illness. Little did I imagine then, the length to which the Press would go in publishing absolutely false news, exploiting our misfortune. I do not know what interests these newspapers are serving by resorting to these methods.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

Proceeding Acharya Kalelkar says that his first experience of Nira drinking i.e., drinking of the fresh juice of Khajuri dates to 25 years back, when he was a teacher at Santiniketan. "Nira" or fresh juice, tastes like water from raw cocoanut and when taken in the small hours of the morning is as cold as a cold drink I was then convinced that Nira which contained no element of intoxication was pure and also agreed that the convention that it must be taken before sunrise is proper."

"Mr. Shrikrishna Kamath, the son of a friend of mine one day offered to bring Nira for me from Shegaon. I agreed to take it on condition that I could consume it before sunrise. Accordingly Mr. Kamath brought Nira for me on bicycle on the 30th July before sunrise. It was served to me in a brass tumbler from my house. It struck me when I took it that the tumbler was not as clean as it should have been. However I did not make a detailed examination of the same.

HOW OTHERS TOOK NIRA

I have given up food for the last three or four years and live by fruit and cow-milk. The banana which I ate on that day were over-ripe. No other fruits were available in those days. I had read some time back in the press that bananas of skins dotted with black spots are good for consumption. I was to consume Nira knowingly, but Nana Athavale took the same by way of inquisitiveness. Pandurang Bhurke, Gajanan Dabke and Murlidhar Sabnis also partook of Nira but not in my room. I do not know when they took Nira. If I had known that, I would preclude Gajanan Dabke, as he was ill during the week."

Proceeding, Mr. Kalelkar describes how one after another, Gajanan Dabke, Pandurang Bhurke, Nana Athavale, himself Shripad Joshi and Murlidhar Sabnis began to have purges, and how all except himself were removed to the Government Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Kalelkar next says:—

"While I was confined to bed, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj came to my place and adviced me to go to his bungalow and stay there during my illness I did not agree to move from my room. Dabke himself thought that he had an attack of Cholera. . . Dr. Mahodaya and Dr. Sherlekar gave Saline injection and other treatment.

Subsequently I came to know from Mr. Aryanayakam that he went and informed Gandhiji that it was not good that all men should go to all places and make enquiries about the health of patients. It is necessary he added, to segregate all patients and their attendants.

Gandhiji thereupon gave a note that whatever diagnosis of the doctors, all our external precautions should, as a measure of safety, be taken as for cholera, Mr. Aryanayakam showed the letter to the Civil Surgeon."

THE REAL CAUSE

"I am firmly of the opinion that the attack of Cholera which we had, could not be occasioned by Nira. The same Nira had been consumed by some people in Shegaon. If we are to assume that the tin pot in which it was brought contained some impurity, that assumption falls to the ground because Shrikrishna Kamath had also consumed it.

It has been suggested that some metallic poison had entered it or that it has become fermented. But both these suggestions are absolutely wrong. Somehow or other Cholera germs have entered the pot in our house. The Civil Surgeon, Wardha had sometime back warned me at Shegaon about the prevalence of Cholera. We then took to drinking boiled water. If we had taken to washing vegetables, fruit and other articles with the aid of potassium permanganate, the lives which we have lost would perhaps have not been lost.

VIEWS DIFFER

There was some difference of opinion as to whether our sickness was due to poisoning or cholera and it was only natural that such difference of opinion should have arisen. For who could imagine that we, who are moderate in eating and drinking could be subject to an attack of cholera? But the microscope had clearly proved that cholera germs had entered us."

"Whether we blame our luck or our miscalculation, for the loss of three ideal workers which we have sustained it makes little difference", he added.

Concluding, Acharya Kalelkar says. "I am deeply pained on reading the strange stories about us that are being printed in the Press, generally speaking all of which are false and perverted. This poison emitted through newspapers is stunning God alone should save society from this poison."

Bombay Team Shines At Ajmer

AJMER, (By Mail)

The Ogilvie Cup Tournament is in full swing. Most of the local teams are already out of the arena. The most outstanding of the remaining who have come out successfully are the Khazana Union and Gunj "Whites". The deserving players of the former are: Md. Habib, Anwar, Mahmud and Md. Ali. Their play kept up the credit of Ajmere-Merwara Province.

The outside teams have now already been successfully increasing the interest in game. The Apollo Rainbow, Bombay, have shown a good team work here. With some exceptions their play resembles the Kohat Shining F. C. The Kohat F. C. defeated the Muslim Youngmen after a draw by one goal.

MOTOR TAXATION IN DECCAN STATES

Ministers Confer At Kolhapur

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 2.

An important meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Deccan States was held here at the Residency yesterday between 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Col. Evans Gordon the Resident, presiding. The main subject of discussion was how to bring about equitable and uniform motor taxation in all the Deccan States as well as the British territory in the Bombay presidency. The Ministers of Kolhapur, Sangli, Akalkot, Sawantwadi and Jamkhandi took a prominent part in the discussion.

NEWSPAPER REPORT DENIED.

The report published by some Marathi papers yesterday that the pay of the Kolhapur C.I.D. Police was ordered by the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb to be withheld as a punishment for their alleged negligence of duty during the recent motor strike is absolutely baseless. The Kolhapur C.I.D. received their pay yesterday as usual.

RAJKOT LOHANAS DEMAND RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT. (By Mail).

A meeting of Sanatanists was held in Panchnath when one Shankracharya presided. In the light of the pamphlet of pleader Harishanker Pandya and nine other Brahmins supporting the State, a resolution was moved. It was turned down and the Progressive Party taking command of the meeting passed a resolution supporting the present movement.

Under the presidentship of Mr. Valji Nathwani a meeting was held yesterday night of Lohanas in Aysav Chowk when 8,000 people passed a resolution that the whole of Lohana community would support actively the cause of Responsible Government. The meeting was then turned into a public meeting at which Mr. Chimanlal Shah condemned the action of Mr. Harishanker Pandya.

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Will Suburbs Benefit By "Greater Bombay" Scheme?

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON KNOTTY PROBLEM

City Corporation Must Set Its House In Order If Expansion Is To Raise Hopes Of Improvement

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Divergent views are expressed by residents of the suburbs, according to their individual interests, when the topic of "Greater Bombay" is raised.

OPINIONS DIFFER

Opinion on this matter seems divided at the moment. Although nearly everybody appears to be talking the scheme over, few realise the vital factors at issue.

Some defend the scheme by pointing out the slum areas, bad roads and a weak lighting system generally prevalent in the Suburban area. Some argue against the scheme ignorantly and on personal issues.

Some time back, a plan for Kurla's amalgamation with Bombay was mooted. Kurla's peculiar problem and position seemed to make a strong case for amalgamation with the City. But the suggestion was ultimately rejected by our City fathers.

Years back a similar project of a 'Greater Bombay' was afloat. The proposal was then fully discussed but 'thrown out.'

TALK ON AIR

A recent broadcast pertaining to the subject was given by Mr. Walter Ribeiro, from the Bombay Station in his Suburban edition of a 'To-night in Bombay'. Three speakers who represented Bandra Khar and Santacruz figured in the programme. Each painted 'Greater Bombay' with glowing hues.

The Bandra speaker, humourously talked about Bandra's 'Chota Mayor', the deplorable state of Chimbai and the beggarly condition of Bandra's roads adding that with the materializing of a 'Greater Bombay' many of these grievances would be redressed.

The Khar representative struck a deep personal note in his speech.

Santacruz's representative argued much in the same light.

PUBLIC OPINION

Public opinion seems not all in favour of the scheme for amalgamation. Although Government four years ago, appointed an Administrator to look after Kurla's Municipal affairs; agitation for the restoration of her municipal status has been going on these many months.

KURLA VIEWS

A prominent resident of Kurla made a good case for her inclusion into 'Greater Bombay.'

An old man—'just three score and two', he said—grown grey with municipal experience, when drawn into conversation over this subject cursed the day when the scheme might materialise. 'The men on the spot' he murmured, 'should know more than the men abroad.'

A young man green in the matter of experience, when drawn out on the same subject replied that, under an improved administration, the local bus service would vastly improve, hotbeds of disease would be washed away and the suburbs would be made more beautiful under a 'Greater Bombay.'

A young girl said:—"My 'Pa was talking about 'Greater Bombay'; she liked the name. Was Bombay going to become greater in rank in the British Isles?

Glancing over the state of affairs generally prevalent in the suburban area, it must indeed be a welcome idea if a new agency is to work the machinery of local affairs more efficiently than the present municipal bodies. Will the scheme of a 'Greater Bombay' be a real dream in marble?

SUBURBAN PROBLEMS

The problem of police affairs in the suburban area needs overhauling. The suburbs are notorious for their shelter of desperadoes who slip off from the city. The number of 'mavalis' has increased remarkably.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

Agriculture to some extent is carried on in Bandra Santacruz and further down Parle not to speak of Andheri and the more outlying areas.

At present a Prant officer looks into disputes arising out of agricultural problems. How will the agricultural picture be administered under the new regime, and who will look to this assessment if and when the scheme comes to be living?

Areas lying north of Andheri are not at all likely to be admitted into the 'Greater Bombay' unit. It is feared that Dharavi too will meet the same fate as these areas.

HIGHER TAXATION

If the scheme does turn to receive practical application, taxation for the suburbs will undoubtedly soar up. In that event, landlords will be faced with a trying problem. Will tenants pay more rent with an increase in taxation? The answer appears embarrassing.

NEED OF CVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

The report of Government as far as the Municipalities of Bombay are concerned does not seem very encouraging. "The Commissioner regrets that during the past year he has seen few signs of any improvement in municipal administration." The report goes on to add that... "There is hardly a Municipal Board which is fully alive to its responsibilities."

SLUMS IN CITY

A statement to the "Chronicle" by Miss P. N. Nariman, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Social Workers' Society, reveals the dreadful conditions of 3,000 people living almost in the heart of our City. The statement goes on to say that according to the census of 1931, 74 per cent of our citizens live in one-room tenements. Dharavi village, the Social Workers' Society felt at one time, was the worst slum of our city; to-day it is found that Ambewadi at Parel is still more 'terrible.' Three thousand Depressed Class millworkers are housed in tinsheds with no windows, no plinths and no drainage system. There may be many more "Ambewadis".

The disgraceful state of some of pavements and the permits allowed to hawkers to sell their wares on street pavements shows the want of the civic consciousness in the municipality.

The Social Workers' Society has done a service in exposing the conditions in city slums.

The Bombay Municipality is itself in need of developing a greater civic responsibility. When Bombay has set its house in order it may rightly contemplate extension.

Areas like Kurla, Bandra, Khar Santacruz and other areas whose inclusion in the new scheme is desired, may then consider the proposition of a 'Greater Bombay' more earnestly.

Six year old Patralekha won a gold medal in dancing at the Young Men's Hindu Association's Ganesh Festival.

CONGRESS AND FEDERATION

Masani Urges Agitation Against Reformist Mentality

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

A threat to offer Satyagraha against the Congress if it accepted Federation, was held out by Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, addressing a public meeting at the Premabhai Hall.

He said that although Ms. Satyamurthi had indicated what the Congress would decide, he did not presume that the Congress would throw overboard its declarations and resolutions which were clear and definite.

Nevertheless, recently there had been a visible changed mentality among Congress leaders. Acceptance of office was decided upon to wreck the constitution, although working and wrecking the constitution were contradictory terms. However, at the end of the year no mention is made of wrecking the constitution.

If the Congress reconciled itself to accepting the constitution, declared Mr. Masani, it would be a more serious step than accepting office in the provinces. There were two courses open for the Congress in case of Federation was accepted.

The Congress could not be in a majority in the lower Federal Legislature as it was in the provinces. It would have to make alliances either with the Muslim League or the Princes in order to form the Cabinet.

The recent correspondence between Mr. Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru showed that there could not be any pact with the Muslim League except on humiliating terms, of dividing India into two compartments of Hindu India and Muslim India, similar to Palestine, with the British Government playing off one part against the other.

The other alternative of forming an alliance with the Princes would be difficult although the Congress leaders had tried to placate them by following the policy of neutrality.

With the acceptance of Federation the struggle for independence would not come to an end, declared Mr. Masani. That struggle would go on so long as the problems of poverty and illiteracy were there. The Working of Federation would not solve those problems.

It would have been better if the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Bose, had made it clear that he would not only resign but rebel if the Congress decided to accept federation. The Congress Socialist Party would not lag behind if Mr. Bose took such a step. It would use the weapon of Satyagraha which Mahatma Gandhi had taught them to use against the British Government.

"The best course for us at present", concluded Mr. Masani, "is to prevent the possibility of the Congress putting back the clock of Swaraj by agitating within the Congress. At present we are not opposing the Working Committee but, as loyal orthodox Congressmen, we are urging it to

FREE GRAZING TO C. P. TENANTS' CATTLE

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

The Hon. Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Minister for Revenue, proposes to introduce a Bill in the C. P. and Berar Assembly, to provide facilities for and to regulate the grazing of tenants' cattle in villages.

The Revenue Minister proposes to include in the C. P. Land Revenue Act a provision empowering the Deputy Commissioner to preserve tenants' right to free grazing in select areas and prevent ing utilised by outside cattle.

RIGHT OF TRANSIT

Transit dues are a frequent source of dispute between proprietors and tenants and sometimes exorbitant dues are levied for transit through a village to adjacent grazing grounds.

The Hon. Minister, therefore, suggests a provision in the Land Revenue Act, empowering the Deputy Comissioner to enforce the right of transit through another village to its grazing ground or to Government Forest.—United Press

Academic Life And Political Activity

Jayakar Pleads For Road From Ignorance To Knowledge

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 4.

The need of popular democratic Government creating a bridge for intercommunication of thought between political men and men of talents was stressed by the Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Judge of the Federal Court of India, presiding over the 60th birthday celebrations of Prof. G. B. Kolhatkar in the Fergusson College last evening. There was a large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Mr V. K Bhagwat, Mrs. Indirabai Maydeo, Mr. V. K. Joshi and Dr. R. P. Paranjapye offered felicitations to Prof. Kolhatkar on this occasion.

To celebrate this occasion the past and present students of Prof. Kolhatkar and his admirers collected an amount of Rs. 5,10[illegible] which was handed over in a purse to the Deccan Education Society for instituting two scholarships in the College.

Dr. Jayakar offered his hearty congratulations to Prof. Kolhatkar, who happened to be his colleague in the Aryan Education Society's High School at Bombay about thirty years ago. Proceeding Dr. Javakar turned to a problem, which he said was engaging his mind for a pretty long time. It was about the fact that scholarship was becoming rare and rare now a days.

DEMOCRACY AND SCHOLARSHIP

This was the result of democracy, which had on the other hand so many advantages. Democracy opened to the man of talent a new and attractive vista wherein he would get publicity and materia' advantages. Rarely, therefore, men of first rate scholarship preferred to this road leading them to limelight, a life of comparative obscurity and self-denial. Pure scholarship was therefore on a wane.

There was also another aspect to the question. It had been a convention in the western countries that political leaders would avail themselves of the advice of the best scholars in political matters. In fact western politicians endeavoured to enlist support to their political activities firstly by consulting such scholars and secondly by taking into confidence through them the youthful mind of the students. This was a very sound and healthy convention.

It was the duty of the Government, therefore, thought Dr. Jayakar, popular and democratic Government as it was at present, to create a bridge between the quiet academic life and the political activity. If this were not done the best talents of the land would be attracted and absorbed in the political field. There should be exchange of thought between the academic institutions and the Government.

FOR UPKEEP OF BEST TALENTS.

This raised still another issue. For upkeep of best talents the life of these scholars should be made more comfortable. It would be advisable, therefore, to create centres of learning like Oxford and Cambridge. Poona was quite suited to become such a centre and house a university of its own. The Government and the popular Education Minister should give their best and sympathetic thought to such a demand. Such a university would generate thought in an intense manner and radiate it. The Government would be well advised to utilise these good offices to its interests. He did not think that if a united demand were made the Government which could spend Rs. 50 lakhs for asphalt road between Bombay and Ahmedabad, would deny Rs. 25 lakhs for creation of a road from ignorance to knowledge. (Applause)

The function terminated with thanksgiving, distribution of flowers and "Bande Mataram."

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UNSOUND CONVENTIONS
SPIRITUAL SHACKLES

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

PROBLEMS BEFORE PARSEES

ADVERSITY—A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

(BY A ZOROASTRIAN JOURNALIST)

A businessman or a shop-keeper is never more serious in his business career than at the tag-end of a particular year when he has to take an inventory of his stock-in-trade, strike a balance-sheet and draw up a profit-and-loss account. A journalist sat to the similar task of taking stock of the activities of a community at the end of a year is in a similar mood—much more so as he has to undertake the thankless task of recapitulating the multifarious activities of the whole community and broadcast his impression to an audience of persons of different moods and temperament, a few of them sympathetic but many artificial. To attempt to have a retrospect of the activities, in varied spheres, of a community like the Parsees, in the short space of a couple of columns, is a difficult task, but that will not daunt him from offering some remarks—a Kaleidoscopic survey of Yezdezardi 1307—and the prospect for 1308 which is ushered in to-day.

NO GROUND FOR PESSIMISM

In the past year—as in the few years that preceded it—the country has passed through most sensational events. When the whole world is throbbing with unheard-of activities and revolutionary changes, from the effects of which this country cannot be immune, its repercussions are bound to have effects, adverse or favourable, on this small community which has been aptly described as a mere drop in the vast ocean of humanity. Into the vast surging tide of humanity that 'drop' is seemingly being slowly lost—at least seemingly to some—to the consternation of young and old alike. To their utter amazement they find the premier position in this Presidency, which they occupied, for the past century, not only slipping away from under their feet, but the more serious-minded members begin to believe that at the rate the set-back has set in before the onrush of the tidal waves around them their very existence as a separate entity is endangered. After a dispassionate consideration of all the factors the writer honestly believes there is no ground for such pessimism, though he would be the last to grovel in undue optimism, as some happy-go-lucky-life-care-hang - for - futurewalas still indulge in, regardless of the portends that thrust their ugly face around them—and it is for waking up the latter class that my modest shafts of criticism will be levelled—hoping that they will now no longer continue to be Pip Wan Winkles.

UNEMPLOYMENT—THE GREATEST PROBLEM

The greatest problem that has vexed the community in the past year was that of unemployment, which was a legacy of the past few years, and which, has remained insoluble yet. It is needless, at this juncture, to dwell on the causes of the state, when unemployment exists even among the major communities in the Presidency. The question is how to solve it to the best of our ability and to bring it to irreducible minimum. No concerted effort in a huge scale has been made—though sporadic efforts have been made and still continue in certain directions. The Parsi Bekari Fund is doing its best with the means at its command, but it is not able to go beyond touching the fringe of the problem, as was revealed this week when Dr. M. E. Pavri, as the life-and-soul of the institution,—and with whom Mr. P. S. Guzder is collaborating—pleaded for augmentation of the slender funds at their command. The Parsee Punchayat Trustees, who, if they would only wish, could tackle the problem successfully with the vast means at their command, and the influence and power they possess, have contented themselves with starting a bureau where forms from unemployed seeking jobs are secured and filled. Much cannot naturally be expected from such a procedure. But even this start on a small scale is naturally welcomed.

What is badly wanted is the immediate inauguration of the scheme of starting an industrial and technical colony, on the lines of the famous institution of Agra called the Dayal Baugh. Scores of Parsees have visited it and a few have given the impressions of their visits and stressed the necessity of giving the community such an ideal institution which will seek its youths, now pitifully knocking at the doors of officers to seek jobs, employed there and make them all self-reliant. It is a thousand pities that a community that has been congratulated by sister communities on its taking lead in innumerable large-scale enterprises has failed in this particular line; and even while there is this glorious example pointed out to them they refuse to follow it, but go on chattering, criticising or offering varied suggestions 'ad nauseam,' and thus sidetracking the main issue. The problem thus becomes acuter with the lapse of time. The two institutions, the Surat Technical Institute and the Gamudia Industrial Institute at Tardeo are mere flea-bites in that direction. As some writers have pointed out, the Rome of the Parsees is burning, and still the fiddling goes on. Rome in fact, as a couple of critics has pointed out in their favourite press, has burnt out, practically leaving nothing to save! Will the elders still rise from the slumbers even to save the smouldering wreckage for what it is worth?

PASSIVITY OF THE PANCHAYAT

At this critical juncture, pathetic appeals have been made to the Trustees of the Panchayat to rise to the occasion and help the needy who are crying to heaven for relief, using the illimitable resources at their command; but, strange as it may seem, they remain impervious to the S.O.S. entreaties. While silence is no doubt often golden and is the ideal virtue, its combined use, in weather fair or foul, in face of fairest and mildest criticism, might turn even their admirers into implacable opponents. They rest content with issuing brief periodical reports in the press of the decisions reached in the meetings of the Board and the bulky annual volume of the administrations of innumerable funds amounting to several crores of rupees that are in their charge. No doubt they are bound down by the conditions laid down by the donors of many funds who have earmarked them for specific objects; but encouraged by the successful efforts made by the administrators of some communal institutions in the High Court for the application of the principle of 'cy pres', suggestions have often been made to the Trustees of the Panchayat to take advantage of that provision in the law code, for direction of some funds at least into other useful channels instead of trying them up in objects in which there is overlapping, but they have discountenanced such moves. This is not all. Their passivity in this matter is not even recompensed by activity in tapping other sources of income by appealing to the munificence of the philanthropists to come to the rescue of their co-religionists at the most critical juncture in their history after their entry into India more than 1,200 years ago. They cling to their century-old traditions, run into the same groove in which their predecessors did when the Punchayat was first constituted. Their deplorable inertia and apathy justify the taunts levelled against them by some local newspapers that the Trustees are no more than mere "mehtajis" (account clerks)! The influence they wield and the high respect in which they are still held by the vast majority of the community can work wonders; but that is not done, and the cry for relief becomes wonder and louder. The plight of the unemployed is likely to be aggravated, as their minimum wants are great and their incomes—if any, from other sources—are small. On this auspicious day let me hope and pray that these worthy elders will turn a new leaf in their career and gladden the hearts of all. Let them remember the words of the great writer who eloquently pleaded: "Carve out your names in hearts, not on marbles." In this connection we await anxiously the report of the Parsee Statistical Bureau, which was inaugurated last year with a view ultimately to tackle the unemployment problem.

In the absence of a big scheme of relieving unemployment mentioned before, the dole system will have to be continued, which is but partially relieving distress and temporarily at that. Those who in the absence of real unemployment relief measures decry the dole system do not know what poverty is. The co-ordination of various charities funds has proved beneficial, as overlapping and giving of doles to one and the same party by different funds has been prevented.

But much remains to be done yet. If only the trustees of the couple of Charities Fund started by the scions of the Tata family as well as the Nowroji Wadia Charities take up the matter seriously and set apart a small which would form the nucleus of a Fund to start the Parsi Dayal Baugh they will be earning the everlasting blessings of the community.

Then there was tall talk about starting a Parsi academy, or public schools on the models of Eton and Harrow, which is heard now no more. But I am not in the least enthusiastic about it at least for the present. That project can better wait for some time. I only wish those who had promised handsome donations towards that objective gave that sum for the inauguration of the industrial colony.

Then the question of giving the community a constitution which would bind it together as a closely-knit unity and make the members amenable to the rules framed and granted legislative sanctity by the legislatures and government is engaging the serious attention of Mr. Faredoon K. Dadachanji, an experienced solicitor of proved ability and versatility. He has devoted several years to evolving a constitution and is preparing ground to hammer it out on the legislative anvil, and it is hoped he will meet with success, in spite of some opposition from a small section who think they would not tolerate any sort of encroachment on their free and unfettered ways and modes of living,". It is hoped arrangement would satisfactorily be made to meet objections half way. The question has been much discussed by the Parsee Federal Council, called "the Parsee Parliament." This body which was in a state of suspended animation for a couple of years past owing to dissensions within the ranks has now started with a clear slate and promises to do much work beneficial to the communal, as it contains many tried and sober-minded veterans as well as young blood. A happy mutual check will be exercised by one section over another. Their deliberations will be watched with keen interest this year.

HOUSING PROBLEM

The housing problem is the only problem that the community is on the eve of solving satisfactorily, not entirely, but tolerably well. The colonies named as Petit (alias "Murzban") at Tardeo, and latterly, at Chikalwadi followed, recently, by the big ones of Wadias at Byculla, Lalbaug, and Colaba and, again, at Tardeo (by the Gamadia family) have considerably helped the poor and middle classes in securing decent accommodation at cheap or reasonable rentals. Thanks to the generosity of the two noble families in the past year, a large number of tenements will soon spring up to the great relief of the many families who still seek tenancy on moderate rentals. A sum of rupees six lakhs has been set apart by Lady Nawajbai Tata, widow of late Sir Rutton J. Tata to which may be added the sum of rupees four lakhs and a half contributed by Sir Jehangir Cowasji Readymoney, Bart., in the shape of land at Tardeo on which to build tenements. Thus a handsome sum of Rs. 10-1|2 lakhs has been donated for this purpose by the two families only not to mention efforts made by individuals for blocks at every moderate rates.

HASTEN SLOW

It is a healthy sign of times that youths of the community are taking increasing interest in varied activities, not barring politics and religion. But a warning voice is needed to be raised. Their youthful enthusiasm is bound to carry them to the depths beyond their reach and make them undertake responsibilities which their slender shoulders are unable to discharge satisfactorily. Some of them are more keen on securing official capacities on the committees of associations and being in the limelight by interested propaganda in the Press and on platform. To them advice could be given to hasten slow—and to be camp followers first. Again they can well sidetrack, at least for the time being—let me make myself clear—such controversial subjects as religion and politics, on both of which great differences of opinion exist.

After solving the economic problem in the direction mentioned earlier, which brooks no delay, they can well afford to fight tooth and nail and exhibit powers of their blue-blooded lungs and fists afterwards.

A plea for plain living and high thinking can well be made to the present generation who are much enamoured of the manifold luxuries that multiply around them. Let them not crave richness in material wealth, but remember the golden words of the wise man who said: "My riches consisted not in the greatness of my possessions but in the smallness of my wants."

BLESSING IN DISGUISE

Before close I cannot but admit that the adversity through which a large section is passing is trying them well and, will indeed prove a blessing in disguise; for it will put them on their mettle and I am sure the stuff of which the community is made will enable it to tide over the crisis successfully. Let them remember the wholesome advice of a veteran who had seen the ups and downs of life, viz., "no man is more miserable than he that hath no adversity; a perpetual calm will never make a sailor." Those who dwell on their glorious past must take to heart the advice: "Look not mournfully to the past—it comes not back: wisely improve the present—it is thine."

I wish all my dear co-religionists to be pucca sailors on the rough seas of this exacting world and hewing their way through calm or troubled waters make journey from one end of the world to another, as good sailors and good citizens, winning credit not only for the community but also for the country at large—always carrying out the great injunctions of Zoroaster for constant indulgence in good thoughts, good words and good deeds—which they at every step in their prayers every day, the men go in this festive season, very solemnly and loudly reiterate, and bind themselves to act before Ahuramazda. May Heaven's Light be their constant guide! A Happy New Year to you all—Zoroastrians and my countrymen alike! Amen!

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KISAN DAY OBSERVED AT DOHAD

Bombay Tenancy Bill Criticised; Govt. Urged To Make It More Drastic

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, (By Mail).

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the All-India Kisan Sabha, Kisan Day was observed in Dohad and Jhalod. A meeting of the tenants of Jhalod taluqua was held at Limdi under the presidentship of Mr. Matabhai Damor

Addressing the meeting Mr. Kamlashankar Pandya explained the significance of the Kisan day. Alluding to the Bombay Tenancy Bill, he remarked that it was even worse than nothing for it sought to divide tenants. Under the provisions of the Bill, he added, only those tenants, whose masters possessed more than 100 acres, were likely to get profit.

Proceeding he said that in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas only 1 per cent of tenants would get benefit. He urged the Bombay Government to make it more drastic so that majority of tenants might get benefit of the changed political conditions in India.

A circular has been issued by the Minister of Law and Order, Patiala State, to the proprietors of all local cinemas directing them that, before showing any picture at their cinemas, they should furnish the details of the length of the film in reel and feet, and also enclose an examination fee of Rs. 5 for every 1,000 feet of the length of the film.

Relief For Silk And Silver Merchants

(From our Correspondent).

MANGROL, (By Mail).

It is reliably understood that as a result of the strong agitation carried on by the Baroda State Praja Mandal against the newly-framed rules which required the retail merchants of the Maisana District dealing in silk and silver to produce a certificate to the effect that they had paid the British India Customs duties, the State authorities have relaxed the rules and have agreed not to levy the additional Okha duties if the merchants produce only a bill of the original British Indian merchants from whom such articles might have been purchased.

The official communique is expected to be issued shortly.

WORLD RESERVOIR OF CHOLERA INFECTION

Glimpses Into India's Health Statistics

HUNDRED MILLIONS SUFFER FROM MALARIA EVERY YEAR

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Of a total of nearly 6,400,000 deaths or 23 per mille in British India in the year 1936, which is the latest year for which consolidated figures are available, approximately 160,000 or 0.6 per mille were, according to the Public Health Commissioner, from cholera, 105,000 or 0.4 per mille from smallpox, 13,000 or 0.05 per mille from plague, 3,500,000 or 12.7 per mille from "fevers", 260,000 or 1.0 per mille from dysentery and diarrhoea, 400,000 or 1.3 per mille from respiratory diseases, and 1,730,000 or 6.1 per mille from other causes.

Deaths from plague during the year were the lowest on record since 1896 when plague first came into India. Of the provinces, the N. W. F. P., Delhi, Orissa, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara were completely free of the disease, the United Provinces was the worst affected, recording about 56 per cent. of the total mortality in British India.

Cholera mortality also fell during the year, by about 57,000. The decrease in incidence was common to most provinces, the important exception being Bengal where the mortality was 1.5 p. m. or 25 per cent. higher than that of the previous year.

CHOLERA INFECTION

India, however, unhappily still continues to live up to its evil reputation of being the important world reservoir of cholera infection. The reasons, it is stated, for this comparative failure to effect satisfactory control of the disease in spite of vigorous campaigns are that large areas of the country do not yet possess any local public health staffs, secondly, even where health staffs exist, their personnel is often numerically inadequate to cope with the large populations entrusted to their care, widely scattered as the people are in numbers of small villages, further, without safe water supplies and an efficient system of conservancy, it is almost impossible to make appreciable progress in the effective control of the spread of infection in rural areas.

100 MILLIONS UNDER MALARIA

An estimate is made that the annual deaths from malaria in British India total 1 1/4 millions and that about a hundred million persons suffer from this disease each year. During the past decade, cholera, smallpox and plague, the three infectious diseases which generally attract most notice, were together responsible for about 357,000 deaths each year, a figure which is less than one third of the annual toll of life taken by malaria.

RURAL PROBLEM

The question of malaria control in India is mainly a rural problem, because not only do 39 per cent. of the people live in rural villages, but the incidence of the disease in the villages, is much higher than that ordinarily found among the urban populations.

"No satisfactory general method of bringing malaria under rapid and effective control in rural areas at a cost within the means of the people, has however, been evolved in any malarious country in the world," as the Director of the Malaria Survey of India remarks. The policy to be adopted must therefore be directed to such amelioration of conditions as may be practicable rather than to expensive methods of control, and with this end in view, every effort should be made, in the first place, to encourage the consumption of quinine.

BIYANI'S CHALLENGE TO ANEY

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, interviewed over the statement of Mr. Aney, said:

Resolution of confidence in the Working Committee was moved by a member in the Berar Provincial Congress Committee. Out of 29 members present 1 was neutral and another voted against. Thus the resolution was carried by 18 votes to 1.

Complaints were made in the press that the resolution was moved at a very late hour and out of total strength of 45 only 18 members have expressed their opinion. I immediately sent the resolution to 45 members of the Provincial Congress Committee by post for expressing their opinion whether they approve or disapprove the resolution of the Working Committee.

OPEN CHALLENGE TO MR. ANEY

Mr. Biyani declared that "still if Bapuji Aney can secure 23 votes against the resolution I without hesitation would declare that the resolution is lost."

Life Sentence For Woman

(From Our Correspondent).

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail).

The Quilon District Judge has sentenced one Lakshmi Ammal, a woman of the place, to transportation for life for having murdered her son and to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to commit suicide. It was stated that there was a family quarrel between the two over some litigation and one evening, the mother murdered her son in the house.

With a view to study the working of the Agriculture Department, Cochin State, the Minister for Agriculture, Gwalior State, arrived at Ernakulam.

HUNGER LEADS TO SUICIDE

The news that a poverty-stricken man named Raman belonging to Ettumannur village, 17 miles from Ernakulam committed suicide by taking nitric acid has reached here from that village. The reason is stated to be that the man and his family were devoid of food for the last four days.

Help To Anand Taluka Farmers

BORSAD, (By Mail).

Anand Taluka Development Association will open a seeds store and a nursery to supply the seeds and plants to the farmers of Kaira District, with low cost.

The Thakor Saheb of Kuna, has promised to present a plot with a small house to open a nursery, to the Association.

FOR MATERNITY HOME

Mr. Umedbhai Javerbhai Patel of Vaso has donated Rs. 12,000 for the maternity home in Vaso (Baroda State). Vaso Sudharai, Baroda Prant Panchayat and Baroda Government will add Rs. 25,000 towards the building fund.

CAN EUROPE AVERT WAR?

(Continued from Page 6.)

and over the Brenner Pass Italy can keep open the flow of raw materials from overseas to Germany.

If it be suggested that a blockade could be enforced against Italy also, her strategical positions in the Red Sea, Rhodes and Pantelleria have to be considered.

Again, Italy can influence the action both of Hungary, long her client or ally, and Yugoslavia, her more recent semi-Fascist associate. The conclusion last week of a pact of non-aggression between Hungary and the three States of the Little Entente looks like appeasement in the Danube Valley.

But all these States, one is apt to forget, took the same pledges years ago under the Kellogg Pact.

It is amiable of them to permit Hungary to arm: she did it, however, without waiting for their leave.

Few commentators have noticed that these pacts do not come into force until Hungary has settled to her satisfaction the problems affecting the minorities of her race some 2,500,000 persons, annexed by these three States.

Till the Czechs meet her views on this matter, the Pact does not bind her.

None the less, it suggests that while Admiral Horthy, her uncrowned king, visits Hitler, she is balancing her future conduct and measuring the forces that contend for mastery in Europe.

The Poles, we may be sure, are engaged in the same exercise.

The centre of this whole strategical problem lies in Rome, and the ability of Italy to decide it turns chiefly on her footing in Spain.

Risking General War

The question is not whether Britain and France, with the full support of Russia, could, if they were compelled to do so, stand up to the two Dictators in a general war.

The question is rather whether Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier must risk a general war, if they intend to save the Czechs. That will be settled by Mussolini.

His armed and hostile neutrality would be an embarrassment so grave that he would be able to name his own price.

How much would London and Paris pay for his benevolent neutrality, and how much more for his active support? His first demand would be for a free hand to conquer Spain.

Some shrewd observers suggest that he would then propose to swell the Roman Empire by appropriating the French African colony of Tunis.

If France refused his price, this gambler of genius would become an active belligerent on Hitler's side.

All this would be grave enough if it were to dominate the prospect, let us say, next month, when Hitler may decide to strike. But that is not all. It dominates the outlook to-day.

It means that London and Paris may press the Czechs to grant terms equivalent in their view to suicide.

It means that London may restrain Paris in the hope of limiting the assistance she will give the Czechs to some formal gesture—enough to save her honour.

It means, finally, that in the hope of keeping Mussolini in a good temper, neither London nor Paris will do anything to cross him in Spain.

They will swallow Franco's rejection of their Plan. They will allow Italian 'planes to sink British ships laden with food for the children of Spain. They will wink at the dispatch of reinforcements to the Italian army of invasion.

Above all, they will assist it to destroy the Republic by keeping the frontier of the Pyrenees tightly shut, while German and Italian arms and men enter Franco's ports unhindered and cross the Portuguese frontier at will.

The inspired writers of the daily Press tell us that Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and Sir John Simon, have decided in consultation to ignore Spain, while they fix their attention on Czechoslovakia.

That is blindness. If it be nothing worse.

Keys To Mastery

While they allow Mussolini and Hitler to dig themselves in at Majorca and along the Biscay coast, they are settling the conditions under which the Czech crisis will have to be solved.

They forget that Europe is a continent. They are repeating the folly that allowed Hitler first to fortify the Rhineland and then to encircle Czechoslovakia through Austria.

They are handing over to the Axis the keys to mastery in Europe.

One hope remains. It is that in this country and in France. Labour will see what the master class, in its complacency towards Fascism, refuses to see.

The attention of the French workers is unluckily distracted by M. Daladier's threat to the 40-hour week. But we have no such excuse.

The Trades Union Congress has its opportunity next month. There is only one thing to do. That is to insist that an end can be made once for all to the treacherous sham of one-sided intervention in Spain.

The time for words is over: we may be on the brink of general war.

Breaking Arms Ban

What action would be appropriate? Perhaps a one-day demonstration all over the land in working hours on a working day (certainly a defiant breaking of the ban on the export of arms to the Republic by the Party itself.

For all we do, we should enlist the support of the rest of the Opposition. Above all, we should concert our steps with our French comrades, for our first objective must be to lift the veto of Downing Street on the opening of their frontier.

Let us act not for our Spanish comrades alone, nor for the Czechs alone, but for the sake of all who live in dread of general war.

Even now, late in the day, by saving Spain we may disarm the enemy and rescue peace.

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HEAVY RAIN IN DEWAS STATE

INDORE, Sept. 2.

Considerable damage was caused to crops by heavy and incessant rain in Sarangpur District of the Dewas (Senior) State. All the low-lying parts in villages were flooded and completely submerged under water.

More than eight inches of rain within 24 hours were recorded yesterday.—United Press.

"Marvellous" Says Physician, Testing New Cold Remedy

• Ends Tiny Patient's Suffering With Vaporizing Ointment That Is Just Rubbed On

Cold sufferers everywhere will rejoice at what this practising physician has to say about Vicks VapoRub, the new external remedy. "I gave Vicks VapoRub a fair trial when I used it on a tiny patient, six months old, who suffered from a cold. The result was marvellous." Dr. A. L. V., Dinapore.

No wonder doctors, as well as mothers, prefer this modern treatment for colds. They like it not only because it brings relief so quickly, but also because it's *safe*—there is nothing to swallow, nothing that might upset the stomach as internal medicines so often do. All you do is rub this pleasant vaporizing ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

Acts Instantly—Two Ways at Once

Almost before you finish rubbing, there is a comfortable tingle on the little one's chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin like a poultice. At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases medicated vapours which are breathed in for hours, *18 times a minute*, direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat, and chest.

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Charter Of Kashmir People's Rights

Popular Demands Formulated: Basis Of Present Struggle Explained In Manifesto

"As is now well-known there is a nation-wide movement afoot among the people of the Jammu and Kashmir State, to bring about a complete change in the social and political outlook of the people. This movement is not confined to any particular community or section of the public but all classes of people have begun participating in it with the fullest consciousness of the issues it involves. But we do make it perfectly clear at the very outset, that our loyalty to His Highness' person and throne is unswerving and needs no reiteration", says the manifesto issued by the leaders of the people of Kashmir.

The ultimate political goal of this movement is the achievement of complete Responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. But as sponsors of this National movement, we feel that it is our bounden duty to acquaint all our country-men as also others who are interested in it, of the immediate objective we have in view. It is with this purpose that we are issuing the present manifesto and we sincerely trust that it will not only convey a fair idea of our immediate aims to all concerned but also remove all those misunderstandings that are being deliberately disseminated from various interested quarters.

MOVEMENT OF PEACE.

Our movement is essentially a movement of peace and goodwill. Immediately, it aims at securing the elementary and basic rights of citizenship. It shall certainly try to bring about such a state of affairs in this country as would make it possible for even the humblest subject of His Highness to contribute to the making of his own destinies. Our demands are modest, but they have the force of reason and justice behind them. Not, that we are not conscious of our limitations. Not, that we are not fully aware of the fact that the Government knows its mind and has resources at its disposal to enforce its will. But in the soul-stirring words Pt. Motilal Nehru: "However much we may be enfeebled in body, our soul has never been nor will ever be killed."

GIGANTIC URGE.

Our movement has a gigantic urge behind it. It is the urge of hunger and starvation which propels it onwards in most adverse circumstances.

The ever growing menace of unemployment amongst our educated young men and also among the illiterate masses in the country, the incidence of numerous taxes, the burden of exorbitant land revenue, the appalling waste of human life due to want of adequate modern medical assistance, the miserable plight of uncared for thousands of labourers outside the State boundaries, and in face of all this the patronage that is being extended by the Government in the shape of subsidies and other amenities to outside capitalists, as also the top-heavy administration that daily becomes heavier point to only one direction, that the present conditions can never be bettered as long as a change is not made in the basic principles that are underlying the present system of Government.

IDEA AND ITS STRENGTH.

Ours is essentially an age of progress. Systems that were in vogue yesterday are pronounced obsolete to-day. French forces are daily making their appearance on world's stage. In British Indian Provinces fullest autonomy has been introduced and before long they will have a large measure of responsibility at the centre. These are all our neighbours and some of them can in no way, favourably compare with us in the matter of population, literary and other tests. Can we remain untouched by all this? It is impossible for any power on earth to crush an idea when it has once taken root in men's minds. An idea, all of us know, has been pronounced as the most dynamic of all world forces. The force of this argument has not failed to make an impression on the minds of such British statemen as Lords Winterton and Lothian who have more than once expressed themselves in sympathetic agreement with the legitimate aspirations of the State subjects.

OUR CAUSE IS JUST.

Our cause is both righteous, reasonable and just. We want to be the makers of our own destinies and we want to shape the ends of things according to our choice, of course, under the august patronage of His Highness. This we cannot do so long as a healthy change is not effected in the present system of Government. We have also come to the conclusion that without such a change it is impossible for the communities individually or the country collectively to progress. We are, therefore, of this firm belief that the Government of His Highness should before long be modelled on the following lines:—

PEOPLE'S DEMANDS.

(A) The present system of administration in the State shall be replaced by Responsible Government subject to the general control and residuary powers of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur as hereinafter mentioned.

(B) The Ministry shall be responsible to the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature and shall have, subject to such responsibility, power to control the expenditure of the revenues of the State and also to make such grants and appropriation of any part of those revenues, or of any other property, which is at present under the control or disposal of the council as reserved expenditure, save and except the following, which shall remain under the control of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

(1). Expenditure of the Military services.

(2). Expenditure classed as political and foreign.

(3). Payments of all debts and liabilities hitherto lawfully contracted and incurred by His Highness in Council on account of Government of Kashmir.

(4). The Dharmarth Trust.

RINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

(C) The principle of responsibility to the Legislature shall be introduced in all branches of Administration of the Government subject to general control, reservations and residuary powers rested in His Highness in respect of control of military, foreign and political affairs, etc., provided that the proposals of His Highness for appropriations of any revenues or moneys for Military or other expenditure for foreign and political purposes, shall be submitted to the vote of the Legislature, but that His Highness shall have power notwithstanding the vote of the Assembly to appropriate upto a fixed maximum any sum His Highness may consider necessary for such expenditure.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

(D) The Legislature shall consist entirely of members elected by constituencies formed on the system of adult franchise. Provision should be made for the representation of labour, trade landlords and educational interests in the Legislature by means of election.

(E) The election to the Legislature shall be made on the basis of joint electorates; seats should be reserved for the minorities, and all other safeguards and weightages should be guaranteed to them in the constitution for the protection of their legitimate, linguistic, religious, cultural, political and economic rights according to the principles enunciated, accepted or acted upon by the Indian National Congress from time to time. In addition to the above the religious rights and sentiments of all the communities should always be respected and not interfered with.

STATE SERVICES.

(F) All the subjects of the State without distinction of creed or caste shall be admitted for services in all armies of defence and for that purpose His Highness shall be assisted by a Minister responsible to the Assembly.

(G) No subject of His Highness shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property, or of association and free speech or in respect of writing except under sentence by an ordinary court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trial.

We have given in a nutshell our immediate objective. We know that all this cannot be given for the mere asking. It requires wise statesmanship from the side of the Government. Our earnest desire is to avoid a strife. Let the Government make an announcement accepting the above principles, and if His Highness' Government is pleased to discuss these principles with us we shall certainly and whole-heartedly co-operate for this purpose. We are sure that if this is done there will reign peace all around.

The following are the signatories to the manifesto:—

(1) S. M. Abdullah, President Muslim Conference; (2) Jia Lal Kilam, President, Bar. Association; (3) Kashyap Bandhu, Editor, "Kasari"; (4) G. M. Sadiq, M. L. A.; (5) G. M. Bakshi; (6) M. M. Syed, M. L. A.; (7) Dr. S. N. Peshin, M.B., B. S.; (8) S. L. Saraf, President, Progressive Hindu Party; (9) Budh Singh, Ex-Dy. Commissioner; (10) P. Prem Nath Bazaz, Ex-Member, Glancy Commission; (11) M. A. Beg, M. L. A.

ADJOURNMENT ON BURMA RIOTS

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Council of State started its autumn session to-day with Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in the chair. The attendance was thin, only 35 out of 58 members being present.

After the question time Sir Phiroze Sethna sought leave of the House to move an adjournment motion on Burma riots.

Sir Jagdish Prasad leader of the House, said Government had no objection to the leave being granted.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy drew attention of the House to the rule which debars discussion of an adjournment motion, the subject matter of which formed part of a resolution to be moved and pointed out that two resolutions regarding the subject of Burma riots had been given notice of by members and one of them tabled by Haji Mohammad Hussain had been ballotted for September 15. The President, therefore, ruled that the adjournment motion was out of order.—A. P.

CONGRESS LEADERS MEET OFFICIALS

QUILON, Sept. 5.

Messrs. Vasudevan Pilai, President of the State Congress V. K. Velayudham, C. Kesavan and Mumpalathu Sanku Pillai, members of the State Congress Working Committee are here visiting Thiruvalla Changanoor, Puthuppally and other centres, holding meetings and preaching strict non-violence.

At Aleppy, the Congress leaders had a talk with Col. H. Watkis, Commandant of the State Military forces, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim, Police Special Officer.

This morning at Government House, Quilon, Col. Watkis, Khan Bahadur Karim and Messrs. Velayudham and Vasudevan Pallai had a further conference. Col. Watkis and Khan Bahadur Karim later proceeded to Trivandrum to continue the talk. It is understood that the talks centred round the present situation in the State in the light of the State Congress having launched Civil Disobedience.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN ADVOCATE JAILED

THUCKALAY, Sept. 5.

The First Class Magistrate, Trivandrum, convicted to-day Mr. K. M. Bothalingam Pillai, advocate, Nagercoil, and member of the State Congress, under section 4(1) of the Criminal Law Regulation to six months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default to a further term of one and half months imprisonment.—United Press.

Task Before Congress Cabinet

WARDHA, Sept. 5.

The next meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held at Delhi during the last week of this month will be invested with more than ordinary interest in as much as its activities since the Haripura Congress Session will come up for ratification before the All-India Congress Committee, which has also been convened to meet about the same time.

IMPORTANT ISSUES

The issues which are likely to find place in the agenda of the Working Committee will include among others (1) the Consideration of the revision petition filed by Mr. M. Y. Shareef, ex-Minister, C. P., (2) reiteration of the Congress attitude towards Imperialistic wars of the future in view of the recent legislation passed by the Central Assembly, making it an offence to carry on a propaganda against recruitment of Indians for participation in Imperialistic wars, in which India may not have any direct interest, (3) discussion of the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in Burma and the plight of the Indian Nationals there, (4) repression of the members of the Travancore State Congress as a sequel to their agitation for constitutional reforms, towards responsible Government, (5) consideration of the developments, which have taken place in the Central Provinces in the wake of the Working Committee decisions in regard to ex-Premier, Dr. N. B. Khare, with special reference to a suggestion for taking drastic disciplinary action against him and (6) revision of the Congress organisations and also more rigid adherence by all sections within the Congress fold to fundamental Congress ideals and principles.

KHARE EPISODE

The A.I.C.C. meeting is most likely to be dominated by discussions on the Khare episode and important issues, which have emerged in the wake of the manner in which that situation has been handled by the Congress High Command, in view of the fact that a section of Congressmen all over the country does not as yet appear to be reconciled to the treatment, which has been meted out to Dr. N. B. Khare.

LEFTIST MOVE

The Leftists are also likely to initiate a full dress debate on the propriety of the Madras Premier's decision to make use of certain provisions of the obnoxious Criminal Law Amendment Act in order to control the anti-Hindi agitation. This may form part of the general review of the activities of the Congress Ministries during the last fifteen months.

Mr. S. Satyamurti is expected to bring up his motion suggesting the postponement of the date of the next session of the Congress from February to the Easter holidays.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE DAY AT CHANGANACHERY

CHANGANACHERY, Sept. 5.

The Travancore Day was observed here peacefully. Resolutions expressing loyalty to the Maharaja and protesting against the repression and expressing faith in the State Congress were adopted. —United Press.

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Constipation is the root cause of most of those ailments that make you feel depressed, tired and irritable. Such distressing feelings are due to poisons in the blood arising from delayed or irregular action of the bowel. Remedy this state of affairs quickly — easily — and without the slightest discomfort — for the small sum of 2 annas. Ask your dealer for a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS — the most effective vegetable laxative you can buy. By cleansing away the poisons of constipation, they will make you feel a new man — healthy, vigorous and happy.

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QUALITY CIGARETTES IN MAGNUM SIZE.

Adjournment On Burma Rioting Carried Without Division

(Continued from Page 1)

rightly so to mean absence from the House.

QUESTION OF LOBBIES.

"The next question is whether the 'ayes' and 'noes' lobbies are parts of the house during a division. Although both Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Nationalist Party, strenuously contended otherwise, I have no hesitation in holding that at least from the moment the voting has commenced until it has ceased, the ayes and noes lobbies, to which no strangers are allowed access and which are accessible only from the chamber during that period, are an integral part of the House where the members discharge their responsibility of recording their votes. The result, therefore, is that while the voting is going on, the Deputy President is debarred from putting a member on the panel of chairmen in the chair in order to record his vote, for he would still be in the House and, according to rule three, it is only when he is going to be absent from the House that he can request a chairman to take the chair.

IN CASE OF A TIE.

"The next question on which I am asked to express my opinion is: 'what will happen, in the event of an equality of votes as contemplated in section 63 (D) (4) of the Government of India Act of 1919, in circumstances similar to those of the present case, i.e. if the Deputy President or a member on the panel of chairmen having recorded his vote was in the chair at the time of division. That section says: 'all questions in either chamber shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.'

"This expressly debars the presiding member from voting on a division, but he is given a casting vote—not a second vote—which he is bound to exercise in the case of an equality of votes. The result is that the Deputy President, or a member of the panel of Chairmen as the case may be, who has already recorded his vote, is precluded by clear implication from presiding at the time of division—say, at the narrowest, when the voting was concluded and the result of the division is to be announced—as he would not be in a position to determine the question at issue by his casting vote, if there happened to be an equality of votes.

COMMONS ANOLOGY.

"I ought to mention that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai objected to my expressing any opinion in the matter at all, even for purposes of future guidance, as the facts happened, while the Deputy President was in the chair and he had given his ruling. But it must be borne in mind that the facts upon which the question has arisen could only happen, while the Deputy President is in the chair, and no precedent is available, as no such thing had occured before in the history of the Assembly, and the Deputy President himself recognising 'the constitutional and practical importance of the questions that were raised before him very rightly and properly invited a ruling—perhaps, more accurately an expression of opinion—from me for purposes of future occasions.

Even independently of the desire expressed by Mr. Deputy President, I consider it desirable that the House should have the opinion of the President on this question and I am supported in this by what the Speaker of the House of Commons said on 4th July 1912 in answer to an objection similar to that now raised by the Leader of the Opposition.

He said: 'It may be that the Speaker is not a court of appeal from the Chairman of ways and means, but on the other hand there may be occasions on which it is desirable that the House may wish to have the opinion of the Speaker with regard to the construction of the standing order, and not particularly in reference to what occurred in committee, but in preference to what may occur in the House too.'

CONTINUITY OF PROCEDURE.

"The Leader of the Opposition also urged that any ruling or expression of opinion on my part on the question that has been raised before me can serve no useful purpose, since the presiding member at the time when similar question arises in the future, would not be bound by whatever I might lay down, being free to decide it, according to his own judgment.

I do not agree, for this objection ignores the fact that the Presiding member whether he be the President, the Deputy President or a Chairman must always be conscious that it is incumbent upon him to ensure to the utmost extent possible that continuity of practice and certainty of procedure in conformity to the constitution, the rules and standing orders of the House, which is an essential factor in the working of a Parliamentary system".

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

Before it adjourned for lunch, the Assembly disposed of nine clauses of the Motor Vehicles Bill. A division was called on a Nationalist party amendment to fix maximum periods of disqualification for reckless driving, unauthorised racing and using a vehicle without a permit, and resulted in a win for the opposition.

In the original Bill, disqualification is prescribed in a proviso to clause seventeen, which lays down the minimum periods of such disqualification.

Prof. P. N. Banerji wanted that maximum periods of two years for reckless driving and unauthorised racing and one year for using a vehicle without a permit should be provided.

Mr. Clow opposed the amendment which was passed by sixty-eight to thirty-six votes.—A.P.

Twelve more clauses were passed after lunch. In the course of the discussion the House negatived by 44 votes to 35 the European Group's amendment to insert a provision requiring application for certificates of fitness of transport vehicles to be made in a prescribed form giving sufficient details about the vehicle.

Another amendment moved by Government to regulate the periods during which certificates of fitness should remain effective was opposed by the European group and the Nationalist party. It was pressed to a Division and accepted by a majority of 76 votes to 35.

ADJOURNMENT ON BURMA

The House then took up consideration of the adjournment motions relating to the situation in Burma.

Sir Ziauddin moved his motions to discuss "the recent occurrences in Burma resulting in the loss of a large number of lives and destruction of property and recrudescence of riots in Mandalay and Rangoon as reported on September 3, which has created the gravest sense of insecurity among Indian population and the failure of the Government of India to take adequate and prompt measures to protect life and property of Indians and their attitude in maintaining silence in the face of a grave situation."

Sir Ziauddin referred to the reports of the action taken by the German Government with regard to the position of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia and compared it with the attitude of the Government of India. If a similar situation had developed in India with regard to safety of life and property of Europeans would the British Government remain as silent as the Indian Government had been? Burma was developed by Indian money and was conquered by the Indian Army and it was Indian army again which would be required to defend Burma if occasion arose. And yet Indians were treated as they had been during the past month. Was it not fair that the Government of India should protect Indians in Burma?

A Voice: Do you want to declare war?

Sir Ziauddin replied, if the Indian Government took strong measures war might not be necessary. He wanted that the Government of India should press on the Burma Government to take action immediately to stop the riots and that in any committee of enquiry, Indians should be associated.

IF BRITISHER IS KILLED?

Mr. Satyamurti supporting the motion on behalf of the Congress Party declared that the censure was against the Secretary of State for India who was also Secretary of State for Burma. He expected that the Government spokesman would say that he accepted the motion. If one Britisher had been killed in Burma, British battleships would have been sent to that country. When people were being killed and property looted, it was poor comfort to tell India that the Government of India were doing their best.

FOR INDO-BURMAN AMITY

The vote of the House, he said, was intended to strengthen the hands of the Government of India and to go as a sign of encouragement to Indians in Burma that their brothers in India shared their sorrows. The attempt on the part of some people in Burma was to get Indians out of their country but then they would only make that country a free field for exploitation by Europeans. He closed with an appeal for restoration of friendship between the two countries.

EDUCATION MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member for Education, Health and Lands replying to the question what the Government of India had done and what they proposed to do, Sir Jagdish stated they had already made representations to the Government of Burma who were now fully aware of the anxiety felt in this country and the strong feeling in favour of an impartial committee to go into the origin of the riots and the steps taken to deal with them. On the question of compensation, he informed the House that the Government of India were taking it up immediately with the Secretary of State. The Government of India had felt themselves handicapped as regards obtaining prompt and adequate information from Burma and they therefore proposed to send their agent immediately. That agent was ordinarily to have gone next month but the Government of India proposed to send him immediately so that he might keep them informed of happenings.

He appealed to the House to remember that the riots were still going on and therefore that any word that would not help to restore friendly feeling should be avoided. It was really impossible, he declared, to condemn the Government of Burma after their legislature had acquitted them.

EUROPEAN SYMPATHY.

Mr. F. E. James expressing his sympathy with the plight of the Indians who had suffered and the horror at the atrocities in Burma, pointed out that it was not wise or fair for any one in the House to make any hasty or ill considered criticism at this juncture.

He agreed with the suggestion that a commission of enquiry should be appointed with the least possible delay, as soon as the riots had been brought under control. Stressing the need for compensation to the victims, he declared that its value depended on the speed with which it was carried out.

MR. ANEY'S PROTEST.

Mr. M. S. Aney expressed his surprise at the argument advanced by the member for Education pleading the difficulties and handicaps in the way of getting adequate information in these civilised days of rapid communications. It was therefore, he declared, not really a want of facilities but the want of the desire to get the information and to the needful. He protested against the bringing of the argument that constitutional difficulty stood in the way of the Government doing anything beyond what they have claimed to have already done or were doing. He pointed out the difficult position of the minorities in these days and said that the votes of the Indian elected members of the Burmese legislature may have been influenced by considerations of expediency rather than of justice or humanity.

"CENSURE THE GOVT."

Syed Murtuza Sahib supporting the motion confessed that he was disappointed with the reply given by the Education Member and declared that Government had been sleeping over the question. He appealed to all sections of the House to support the motion and censure the Government for the most criminal neglect of their duties.

GOVT.'S LAME EXCUSE

Mr. Thirumala Rao felt that the Government of India had only made lame excuses and that it amounted to a confession of helplessness on part of the Government to protect Indians abroad. Otherwise the course of action would have been different. In this connection he drew attention to what the British Government had done when a few British engineers were arrested and brought to trial by the Soviet and the visit of the British Colonial Secretary to Palestine when the safety of the Jews that were settled there was jeopardised. He pointed out that Indians had done a great deal to develop Burma by way of money and labour and declared that it was the responsibility of Government to safeguard these people and their interests

BAJPAI EXPLAINS

Sir G. S. Bajpai referred to the recent reply given by the Government of Burma that everything had been done to cope with the situation and that there were sufficient forces at their command to meet the situation. He agreed that an immediate restoration of Law and Order was necessary, so that there should be no recrudescence in future and that the claims for compensation for the victims should be met. But he asked, what more could be done by the Government of India at present than what had been stated by the Member for Education?

As for the question of compensation the Government of Burma had already been asked to give an estimate and the reply was that owing to the widespread nature of the trouble it was not possible to give any figures immediately. He assured the House that Government was doing all that could be done immediately.

As regards the Commission of Inquiry he assured the House that the Agent that would be going to Burma would do all that was possible to help the Indian community to lead evidence before a commission when that was appointed.

Concluding he declared a case for such a censure motion had not been made out because no concrete measures other than what the Government were taking had been suggested.

Closure was moved at this stage by the Opposition but Government opposed it and in the division that followed the motion was passed by 72 votes to 40.

The adjournment motion was thereafter put and passed without a division.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow when the detailed debate on the Motor Vehicles Bill will be resumed.—A. P.

Fields and Factories

WORKERS' EDUCATION

Workers' Education In Australia

Since 1918 there has been a Federal Council in Australia covering the Workers' Educational Associations in the different States, all of which, with the exception of Western Australia, sent delegates to the foundation conference. Owing to the great distances involved and the high costs entailed, the Council has only met at very infrequent intervals, its last meeting having been held in Melbourne in 1927.

The monthly organ, known as "The Australian Highway," which has appeared uninterruptedly for twenty years, is issued by this Council as a link between the various organisations, and in spite of the difficulties the Council has been able to do something to allow of delegates from various State Associations meeting to compare notes and discuss plans for co-operative action where possible.

This year, on the decision of the Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmanian State Associations, another meeting of the Council will be held. This meeting will consider, 'inter alia,' a comparison of the methods and standards of the different Associations, and relations with the Labour Movement, the University and the State, and will also examine a proposal for the Federal Government of Australia to be asked to allocate £5,000,000 a year to the States for the development of education. It is also hoped to extend contacts between the different State Associations.—I. F. T. U.

Rank And File Speak

The Poona District Congress Committee has passed a resolution wherein suggestions have been made with a view to extend the scope of the Bombay Tenancy Bill such as the removal of distinction between tenants of landholders holding over 100 acres of lands and Khots, Inamdars, Talukdars on the one hand and the rest of the tenants on the other.

Another resolution adopted by the same Committee has decided upon leading a procession of peasants from Maharashtra to the Council Hall to make the same demands that have been recorded in the first resolution by way of amendments. It will be remembered that similar improvements in the draft Bill were demanded by the Satara District Congress Committee.

Joshi Contradicts Deo

Mr. Shankarrao Deo says that the Tenancy Bill is a compromise arrived at by the Congress members of the Legislature and to disturb it constitutes indiscipline and a march by the peasants to the Council Hall amounts to revolt.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, spokesman of Maharashtra Congress Socialists, has repudiated this view in a statement issued to the press and pointed out that all that they wanted to do was to propagate the Faizpur Congress resolution and no indiscipline whatever was involved. It was the Congress Assembly Party which was deliberately going back on the Faizpur resolutions and the Election Manifesto and that must be prevented, says Mr. Joshi.

WORKING OF PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

Some Suggestions Of Cawnpore Inquiry Committee

A question which is likely to come up in connection with the amendment of Payment of Wages Act discussion has been referred to in the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee.

Certain employers in Cawnpore were founded by the Committee to have got round the provisions which govern the levy of fines by compelling workers to take "forced leave," the period varying from one day to two or three weeks. The question is whether such forced leave or suspension would come under the Section relating to fines. A leading employer giving evidence before the Committee, admitted that this practice was fining in kind, since fining in cash was limited to half anna per rupee of the worker's wages. The Committee recommended to the U. P. Government that legal opinion should be obtained on the point, and steps taken to move the Government of India to amend the Act, if necessary, to prevent resort to such devices.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

Another point which was discussed by the Committee relates to a practice about which there is perhaps less doubt as to its illegality. Differential rates of payment are in a group of mills in Cawnpore for so-called bad and indifferent work. The worker does not know before the end of the wage period, at which rates he would be paid for the work done during the period. The decision is taken by the employer at the end of the period and therefore it should be argued with reason on behalf of the worker that he is kept in ignorance of the wage rates, a display of which is obligatory under the Payment of Wages Act. The Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay, in fact, issued a circular in November last year to owners and managers of factories pointing out that, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, this practice was definitely illegal.

One curious phenomenon since the Payment of Wages Act came into operation, has been noticed in more than one industrial centre; namely, that fining has practically disappeared but more drastic forms of punishment have been devised by the employers some of which, at any rate, seem to get round the Act.

WANTED A BEGGAR ACT

Suggestions By Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas

The need for an educated public opinion and sufficient public and private money made available for the provision of institutions, through which a new Beggar Act could be worked was stressed by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, in a questionnaire and answers on the Problem of Child Beggars, in Bombay, over the All-India Radio recently.

The Child Beggar problem in Bombay, said Mr. Kanji, fell into two distinct categories. On one side lay the professional child beggar, the product of a beggar family. Any suggestion to remove such children wholesale from their parents would constitute social injustice, as professional beggars in India are generally hereditary beggars belonging to certain castes. To solve the problem of professional beggar child, he continued, it was necessary for the State to deal with beggar families on the lines of existing methods for Criminal Tribes. Settlements would have to be provided with work, helpless beggars would find refuge and children be allowed to live with their parents, but would attend the Settlement Schools.

Apart from the professional child beggar, was the begging child, who through destitution, adopted begging as a means of livelihood. This type of child could be dealt with under the Bombay Children Act if Government provided sufficient institutions to which they might be committed. By such action they could be weaned from begging and turned into honest citizens.

At the present moment it was only possible to penalise adult beggars who lived on the earnings of beggar children to send helpless beggars with their consent to the Beggar Camp. He added that a further legislation was necessary whereby a clearing house for beggars would be provided. A special beggar court in Bombay city and Settlements for able bodied and helpless beggars would be established in the mofussil to which beggars could be compulsorily committed for an indeterminate.

THE PARSIS—THEIR PRESENT AND FUTURE

(Continued from page 3).

this national arrogance. The wars that loom over the European horizon will come out of that. Hitler's move for colonial expansion is an example of national arrogance carried too far. Britain's foreign policy is national arrogance on the defence. Even so they have greater numbers. We have nothing to protect except our bank balances. And I fail to see how a feeling of national pride can ever emanate out of a fluctuating bank balance. That's why I don't think in terms of being proud or ashamed of being Parsee. I accept it as a fact—a detail in complying with passport regulations. I feel a fond affection towards those who are like me descended from the refugees of Persia. Fond affection is the right sort of feeling one should have for one's community.

A Greater Allegiance

But I owe a greater allegiance to other things in life. I feel for the poor and the oppressed of this world. I feel for the coloured men who have suffered. I feel for the humiliated. I feel for those who are able-bodied and cannot find the opportunity to work. I feel for the genuinely unfortunate. I feel for those who are struggling for the liberation of humanity and who, in this very country in which we live and which has adopted us as its own, are putting up a brave fight for political freedom, the right to govern oneself and for self-respect. If I was living in China to-day I would feel the same for the Chinese people. If I was in the Spain of the people, my allegiance would be for them. That is what I find so desperately wrong about my community—this complete travesty of facts, this utter disregard of present-day conditions, this living in a dead past, this smug-complacency, this unnecessary racial pride, this over-emphasis on preserving our stock from mixed breeding, this closing of one eye to the fact that we are a very small community, which could be wiped off the face of this world without the least hesitation.

That is our real present state no matter how much you talk about "the rosy dawn" and the "resplendent light."

What About The Future?

What about the future? We have multiplied with strenuous in-breeding from a few hundreds to a hundred thousand. What you see to-day walking on two legs and calling himself or herself a Parsee is the result of permutation and combination from those original few hundreds. All possible strains seem to be exhausted. There have been some very promising men who have emanated from our community. There are some living even now. Much better that names should not be used. But there is a growing number of weaker and weaker Parsees. They will breed and breed and breed inferior kind. As they deteriorate they will talk more about their past and less and less about their present and future. They know they have no present and no future. They might make a few thousand rupees one day at the stock exchange or on the races or in a profitable transaction. But money after a certain point is a superfluous thing and you cannot leave your mark in this world because once you were a very rich man. That is no contribution to the progress of this world and even charity is a vague sort of monument you can erect to your own memory. The men who will live tomorrow and the day after and the days to come will be the men who have achieved something and who have contributed in thought to the generation to which they belonged—thought which has passed down the generations adding to the gathered wisdom of the ages. That is what I would like to see emanating from my little community.

Give Opportunity To The Young

I would like to see our great philanthropists make it possible for our young men to educate themselves far away from their family inhibitions and interferences, far away from the taboos of the older and decrepit generation. I would like to see one of our rich Parsee gentleman donate enough money to build an Ashridge for the young Parsee boys who have no idea of the conditions of this world and who cannot study by themselves at home. I would like to see greater possibilities for our young men to get cultural instead of vocational training. I would like to see them beginning to think in terms of India and the world instead of their sports cars and their tennis matches, their little jobs and their bakshish at Patetis. Much better that charity should first care for the young and the promising than that it should go to preserve the decrepit, the old and the infirm. I say this with sorrow in my heart; for I feel for the old and the infirm, yet their claims should wait when the youth of the community is so lacking in opportunity.

How To Honour Saklatwala's Memory

We have lost some fine men during the last year. Not great men, but fine men. The most recent that comes to my mind is the late Chairman of Tatas whose memory many would wish to perpetuate. There have been several suggestions made and it has been said that in view of his great love for sport, the contributions which the public would make should go to the creation of a trust from which a coach for cricket should be paid so that our young Parsees and others should become promising cricketers and sportsmen. What a criminal waste of good money that would be! More specially at a time when the youth of this nation is so direly in need of some intellectual equipment and backbone. Would it not be more appropriate that an institution should be built far away from the hub of this commercial city where in perfect quiet young men could after qualifying for their degrees go and study some of the fundamental problems of this world before they start the daily routine of their office life? And to such an institution would go the sons of the rich and of the poor, the one paying the other free. Would it not please him more to see a finer specimen of youth emerging from an institution to commemorate his memory—young men who can stand on their own in this world than that he should be remembered by a series of good cricket scores? When the time comes for deciding how the memory of Sir Nowroji Saklatwala should be perpetuated, this suggestion may also be considered. And the library which is to be erected in memory of the late F. E. Dinshaw would be used to far greater advantage by the young men who are reading in such an institution than if it is put in the centre of Bombay where no one has the time to read.

Yet I must not stray from my original purpose. It is enough that we are celebrating a New Year in the early part of September. Let us look upon it as one more of the many holidays that occur in India—a pleasant day for good racing, or a trip to Poona, or a drive to Ghodbundar and Thana or by the Vihar lake, or for a visit to the pictures, an ice-cream at the Taj or whatever you feel like having and can afford. Good luck to you.

STATES' ROLE AND INDUSTRIES

Minister Giri On Need Of Co-ordinated Plan

RAJAPALAYAM, Sep. 5.

"From whichever way we may look at it, the only hope for the solution of the unemployment problem or for the development of rural economy in this country lies firstly in the establishment of cottage industries on a large scale throughout the length and breath of India," observed Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries opening the Rajapalayam Textile Mills to-day.

ROLE OF STATE.

Proceeding he said: "While the cottage industry must be given its first place in India's planned economy the medium and the large-scale industries should not be forgotten. I do not believe in mere starting of industries without thought. The Key Industries must be either State-owned or started with State aid or controlled by the State. It is necessary that in India endeavours should be made to make her industrially more self-contained and to effect a more balanced internal economy between manufacturing industries and the primary production of agricultural commodities.

I quite agree with my friend Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Industries to the Government of Bihar, when he rightly emphasizes the need for a co-ordinated plan of development of an All-India basis in respect of all the large industries."—A.P.

S. D. COLLEGE STUDENTS ON STRIKE

CAWNPORE, Sept. 5.

Five hundred students of Sanathan Dharma College went on strike to-day following, it is alleged, refusal by the management to accede to their representation to use the college premises for adult literacy campaign and for holding a meeting to be addressed by Mr. Batlivala of Bombay.—A. P.

LATEST

Commercial News

CROSS RATE DECLINES FURTHER

Gold Soaring Up: Bear Covering In Silver

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York cotton market was closed.

LONDON EXCHANGE

Due to further pressure the sterling dollar displayed easier tendency and gradually declined to 4.82.45 at the close, reaching a new low level.

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver prices early declined on frenzied selling influenced by disoppointing foreign cables, but later bear covering pushed prices up.

Gold presented bullish sentiment with considerable purchases. Persistent steadiness of dollar created good enthusiasm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	8.10
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	4.63
To-day's opening	4.59
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.60
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 157-8

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 5.

The New York cotton market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The market remained closed to-night.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

American October (4.63) 4.62
American January (4.71) 4.70
Egyptian November (6.63) 6.65
Egyptian January (6.90) 6.99

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 5.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop Sept/Oct. (£19 11/16 paid and value) £19 5/16 sellers
Dunlop September (£22 1/4) £22 1/2
Lightning September (£20 1/4) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 paid and value) 7 7/8 buyers
Forward January/March (8 paid and value) 8 1/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£11 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£10 2/16 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (191 1/4 buyers 191 3/4 sellers Dull) £192 buyers £192 1/4 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£14 buyers £14 1/8 sellers. Steady) £14 buyers £14 1/16 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£45 3/4 to £46 3/4) £45 to £46
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 5s 7/8.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi Sept 5.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton Jan.	.....	14	8 0
Punjab Jan.	.....	12	10 6
Desi American	.....	17	9 3
Tone steady.			
Wheat Sept.	.....	19	5 3
Wheat Oct.	.....	19	10 9
Wheat Nov.	.....	19	15 3
Wheat July	.....	22	2 3
Tone quiet.			
Gram Sept.	.....	25	13 6
Gram Oct.	.....	25	14 0
Gram Nov.	.....	25	15 0
Gram July	.....	20	15 0
Toria Sept.	.....	32	2 6
Toria Nov.	.....	32	13 6
Toria Feb.	.....	30	11 6
Cottonseed Sept.	.....	16	2 9
Cottonseed Jan.	.....	15	6 3

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	4.84 1/4
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	4.84.31
To-day's opening	4.84.18
To-day's closing	4.82.43

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	178.31
To-day's opening	178.31
To-day's closing	178.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 5.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.84.18 and then eased to 4.83 on further pressure with the tendency generally easier.

Franc opened at 178.31 and remained very steady throughout.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 7/8) 1-5 7/8
Paris on Bombay (13.276) 13.276
New York on Bombay (36.15) 36.10
Berlin on Bombay (0.89 3/4) 0.89 3/4
London on Milan (92.05) 91.65
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-3-5) £7-4-1
Silver (19 1/8d.) 19 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32) to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small business. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 5.

Spot	(19 1/8d.) 19 1/8d nil
Forward	(18 13/16d) 18 13/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-3-5) £7-4-1.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 5.

SILVER

Silver ready	.....	50	7 0
Silver Bhadarva	.....	50	8 5
Silver Asho	.....	50	7 3

GOLD

Gold ready	.....	36	7 9
Gold Bhadarva	.....	36	8 3
Gold Asho	.....	36	8 6
Sovereign	.....	23	12 0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October 5s 1/4. The market showed easier tendency on lower overseas cables with Russian offers depressing the sentiment while European Political uncertainties also checked the activity.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Wheat September	.....	3	13 0
Wheat January	.....	3	15 9
Wheat May	.....	3	1 9
Linseed September	.....	9	3 3
Linseed May	.....	4	10 0

Sutlej Floods

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 5.

Sudden floods in the river Sutlej caused havoc to the innabitants of a number of villages lying in the 'Bet' ilaqa of the Nakodar and Phillaur tahsils. Considerable damage was caused to the standing crops.—United Press.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday August 26	£94 3/8
Monday August 29	£94 1/8
Tuesday August 30	£94 1/8
Wednesday August 31	£93 3/4
Thursday September 1	£93 1/4 Ex Div
Friday September 2	£93

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 5.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/4) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1949-59 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £109 7/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/8) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/8) £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/4) £110 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 5.

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat disturbed by uncertainty surrounding International Political situation.

Giltedged securities came under further pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 3/4 i.e. five shillings lower than the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-0) 13-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-3) 56-3
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2
Elec Music Industry (12) 11-9
Princhin Johnson (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2 Ex Div.
Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-9) 62-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£26) £26
Dunlop Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (37-4 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Ford Motors (17-0) 17-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44 1/4) £43 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-3) 101-3 Ex Div.
Carreas A (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 137-6
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (19-9) 20-0
Distillers (96-3) 96-3
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (3-3) 3-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (31-1 1/2) 30-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-9) 3-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 49 1/2) dol 49 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (48-9) 46-3 Ex Div.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (35-6) 35-6
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-6) 28-6
Gule Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£13 3/8) £13 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (51-3) 51-3
Rand Mines (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 3/8) £17 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (78-9) 77-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-6) 96-3
Sub Nigel (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (103-6) 101-3
Burma Oil (89-4 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-4 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Shell Transport (89-4 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 7/8) £37 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33 1/2
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£13) £13
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (128 3/4) 123 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £74 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edged Securities Decline

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Stock Exchange opened quietly easier, reflecting the disappointment at lack of constructive news on European situation. The lower trend was emphasised later by French Military measures.

Kaffirs exceptionally met occasional inquiries, but prices in other sections, notably Giltedged securities, declined fractionally.

The foreign exchanges, dollars encountered general buying and although control checked appreciation, in the afternoon the rate closed at 4.82.46 to pound which was the highest for last three years.

Wall Street was closed due to labour day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

In Jutes, speculative issued opened steady, but closed slightly easier. Business in other stocks were very much limited. Coals were featureless. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section, Indian iron and steel and other speculative issues opened steady, but closed slightly easier. Other industrials disclosed no special feature. Government securities were unchanged.

Market closed to-day, early owing to procession of "Shree Satyanarain".

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent new loan 1963/65 98/6 small lot, three and half per cent Government paper 99, five per cent loan 1939/44 103/5 small lot, five per cent loan 1945/55 117/12 small lot.

Banks:—Central 30/12, Imperial fully paid 1563.

Cotton:—Mohini Mills 10/8, Muir Mills ord 222/8.

Coals:—Aldih 4/13, Burradhemo 3/3, Equitable 35 ex div. Raneegunge 33/8.

Jutes:—Agarpara pref 119/8, Belvedere 303, Budge Budge 234/8, Delta 358, Howrah 45/11, Khardah pref 127, Orient 142, Presidency 3/6.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corporation 6/2, Indian copper 2/5, Dalmia cement 10/4 small lot. Bengal telephone pref 14/6, Indian iron and steel 33/10, Steel corporation ord 8/2, do. pref 90, B. I. corporation ord 2/14 small odd lot, Dunlop rubber ord 15/4 small odd lot, New India Investment 26 disc, British Burma petroleum 3/5, Moola oil 1/4, Orient paper pref 79, Midnapore Zemindary 78, Buland sugar 12/12.

Teas:—Bishnauth 22/6 ex div. Chandypore 81, Kurseong and Darjeeling 15.

Debenture:—Five and quarter per cent 1938/50, Rohtas Industries Debs. 100/12.—A. P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILLS CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association).

Bombay, Sept. 5.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Heavy Sheeting—			
Textile	,,	0	7 7½
Bradbury	,,	0	7 0
E.D.S. Group	,,	0	7 3
Sasoon	,,	0	7 0
Century	,,	0	6 9
Toyo Podar	,,	0	7 6
Simplex	,,	0	7 3
Madhusudan	,,	0	7 0
Long Cloth (full weight In. 36—38)			
Mahal Brand	per lb.	0	9 9
Madari Brand	,,	0	9 7½
Daud Saheb	,,	0	9 7½
Textile	,,	0	8 7½
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Apollo	,,	0	9 6
Edsu	,,	0	9 4½
Century	,,	0	9 4½
Jam	,,	0	9 9
Textile	,,	0	9 7½
Spring	,,	0	9 7½
Madhusudan	,,	0	9 4½
Victoria	,,	0	9 0
Suryodaya	,,	0	9 0
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In—			
Textile (Hand)	per lb	0	9 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	9 3
Century (Bugal)	,,	0	9 0
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0	9 0
Madhusudan	,,	0	9 0
Bharat Mill	,,	0	8 9
Jubily	,,	0	8 4½
Hight Class Long Cloth. (Edsu Mill)—			
8851-351	per piece	6	7 0
9821-656	,,	6	1 0
1200-181	,,	5	10 0
542-352	,,	6	15 0
4141-657	,,	6	9 0
1400-191	,,	6	0 0
548-353	,,	7	7 0
81810	,,	7	0 0
Long Cloth Vegitable—			
Apollo	per lb	0	8 9
Edsu	,,	0	8 9
Century	,,	0	8 6
Madhusudan	,,	0	8 9
Moon	,,	0	8 4½
Salita—			
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0	8 3
1215 Sasoon	,,	0	8 3
AAA Billi		7	3 0
6200 Moon	,,	7	14 0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yard—			
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0	10 3
Crown	,,	0	10 7½
Barsi	,,	0	9 0
Dhoties 10 Yards—			
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0	9 9
Barsi	,,	0	9 0
Crown 4310	,,	0	10 3
Gin Coloured—			
B 1315 Ratilal	per piece	7	12 0
1415 Ratilal	,,	6	15 0
779-4141 Spring	,,	8	6 9
978 Kohinoor	,,	7	4 0
1579 Century M.B.W.	,,	8	0 0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10—			
115 Hirji Kurla	,,	0	0 0
115 Victoria	,,	1	4 6
2142 Western	,,	0	12 4½
Lepad Big Size—			
Crown	per lb.	0	9 6
Hindustan	,,	0	9 6
Apollo	,,	0	9 1½
Edsu	,,	0	9 1½
Spring		0	9 3
Textile	,,	0	9 3
Century	,,	0	9 3
Union			.....
Madhusudan	,,	0	9 1½
Lepad Small Size—			
Century	,,	0	8 10½
Madhusudan	,,	0	9 0
Textile	,,	0	9 1½
Spring	,,	0	9 1½

Dukdi Yards 12—13—14—			
9712 Kamala	,,	0	10 4½
8712 Madhusudan	,,	0	10 6½
5250 E. Keshri	,,	2	5 9
8712 Kalyan	,,	0	10 6
8712 Shri Nivas	,,	0	10 9
72250 Murarji	,,	2	4 0
9550 China	,,	2	7 0
6550 City	,,	2	6 0
6450 Kamala	,,	2	0 6
6450 Madhusudan	,,	2	1 0

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

Yearly Report And Dividend Of 35 Per Cent

The Directors' report and accounts of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., for the year ended 31st March 1938 state:—

During the year under review an issue of fully paid 4,19,468 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each was made at a premium of Rs. 15 per share. A further amount of £118,050 4 per cent. Convertible 2nd Mortgage Debenture Stock was converted, in accordance with the terms of issue, into 78,700 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. These latter shares, however, rank for dividend only from 1st April, 1938. The Ordinary Share Capital of the Company issued and subscribed shows, accordingly, an increase from Rs. 2,03,23,940 to Rs. 2,53,05,620.

With the payment of the old 7 1/2 per cent Mortgage Debentures and the further conversion of £118, 050 Convertible Debenture stock into Ordinary shares during the year, the Debentures shown in the annexed Balance Sheet indicate a drop from Rs. 2,62,56,799-15- amount be dealt with as follows:—

Deleting the participating income Debentures which appear on both sides of the Balance Sheet, the total ordinary Share Capital and Debenture account is as follows:—

Ordinary Share Capital	Rs. 2,53,05,620 0 0
Debentures	,, 2,06,76,466 10 8
	Rs. 4,59,82,086 10 8

RESERVES.

The total reserves of the Company show an increase from Rs. 27,48,780-9-10 to Rs. 1,44,36,597-5-8, due principally to premium on issue of fresh shares (Rs. 62,92,020), surplus on conversion of Debenture stock into Ordinary shares (Rs. 7,87,000), Old Debenture Sinking Fund (Rs. 16,82,113-1-7) and provision for income and super tax from current year's revenue (Rs. 26,50,000). Apart from reserves made to meet specific contingent expenditure, the general reserves of the Company amount at the close of the year under review to over a crore of rupees.

ACCOUNTS

The total gross profits of the year under review, amount to Rs. 1,73,49,804-10-0.

After providing for debenture interest, depreciation, labour benefit schemes, other appropriations and all charges for the year and reserving a sum of Rs. 26 1/2 lacs for income and super tax payments and adding Rs. 38,068-9-7, brought forward from the previous year, there is available a sum of ..... Rs. 1,12,25,549 7 11

From this sum there has to be deducted the amount of the interim dividend of Rs. 1-8-0 per share already declared on 2nd December 1937	Rs.	36,77,793 0 0
Balance	Rs.	75,47,756 7 11

Your Directors recommend that this amount b dealt with as follows:—

Payment of a final dividend of Rs. 2 per share (free of Indian income tax), making in all a distribution of 35 per cent (free of Indian income tax) for the year. This will absorb	Rs.	49,03,724 0 0
Transfer to Dividend Adjustment Account	Rs.	25,50,000 0 0
Balance to be carried forward	Rs.	94,032 7 11
Total	Rs.	75,47,756 7 11

WORKS AND PRODUCTION.

The production of pig iron amounted to 7,01,250 tons, of which 4,61,745 tons were produced, at Hirapur and 2,39,505 tons at Kulti. This is considerably below the estimated production of 7,90,000 tons which was confidently anticipated at the beginning of the year. The principal causes of the reduced production were the two lightning strikes resorted to by labour at Kulti and Hirapur last year in June and July respectively. The shut down amounted actually only to 11 days, but the effects of the lightning strike, without notice, on blast furnaces and coke ovens were far-reaching and led to a considerable slowing down of production of saleable iron.

The production of coke amounted to 7,01,160 tons, of which Hirapur produced 4,57,470 tons and Kulti 2,43,690 tons.

The Company's foundries at the Kulti Works were fairly well employed throughout the year, although the manufacture of sleepers was below that for the previous year.

The total outturn of castings was 55,954 tons, of which 21,711 tons were in cast iron pipes. In addition, 5,646 tons of special light castings were made in the works of The Eastern Light Castings Company.

From the Company's collieries raisings totalled 2,59,399 tons, of which 1,75,809 tons came from Noonodih Jitpur and 83,590 tons from Ramnagore.

By-products from the Company's coke plants at Hirapur and Kulti were as follows:—

Coal tar	.....	23,634 tons
Sulphuric acid	.....	9,105 tons
Sulphate of Ammonia	.....	8,192 tons
Naphthalene	.....	101 tons

all of which found a ready sale in the Indian market.

SALES

Apart from the iron used in the Company's own foundries, sales in India and abroad totalled 6,96,508 tons made up as follows:—

Foundries in India (excluding Railways)	35,126 tons
Railways and sleepers	41,000 tons
Exports	6,20,382 tons

Although we were able to fulfil most of our export obligations, freight was not readily obtainable. As more than two-thirds of our sales were covered by forward contracts, the recession in general prices, which occurred towards the end of 1937, did not affect our general receipts very much for the year under review. There is no doubt that the beginning of 1938 presaged a fall in prices, but conditions in the iron industry are such that it would be hazardous to make any prediction about the future of the markets. Whereas the first half of the year 1938 gave indication of a further break in pig iron prices, the present conditions appear to be more assuring. Local markets continue favourable.

LABOUR

As indicated in the last year's Report, there were two lightning strikes at your Works. It is regretted that in spite of the very large benefits awarded to workmen and the generous Provident Bonus and extra wages schemes conferring on the workmen the privilege of participating in the profits of the Company, serious discontent continued to prevail and finally culminated in a general strike at both the Works on 6th June, 1938. The strike lasted till 21st July and work has been resumed pending Investigations by a Conciliation Board appointed by the Government of Bengal under the Trades Disputes Act. A representative of the Managing Agents of your Company has been appointed a member of this Board. It is hoped that the labours of the Board will lead to peace and settlement to the satisfaction of both the Management and the workmen.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 5.

The trough of low pressure extends this morning from Bengal to East United Provinces. The Monsoon has been strong in Northeast India, and East United Provinces and generally active in East Central Provinces, along and near the West Coast, North Madras Coast and Southeast Madras. Thundershowers occurred locally alon and near the Western Himalayas and scattered showers were reported from North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, and rest of the central aprts of the country and the Peninsula.

The Chief amounts of rainfall were: Dinajpur three inches; Sibsagar, Burdwan, Hazaribagh, Balasore, Benares, Allahabad and Cuddalore two; Dibrugarh, Narayanganj, Cuttack, Cherrapunji, and Lucknow one and half; Darjeeling and Calingapatam one inch.

Protest Against Army Bill

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

A strong protest against the Anti-Recruitment Bill passed by the Central Assembly was recorded at a general meeting of the Nagpur P. C. C. yesterday.

An amendment was moved to the resolution suggesting that a day should be observed to register the Congress protest against the measure, but it was thrown out.

When the Committee was discussing another resolution supporting the scheme of Maharashtra Charka Sangh's scheme for the sale of 400,000 Gandhi Caps during the Gandhi Week one member took objection to the words "Gandhi caps" and suggested the deletion of the word 'Gandhi' in the resolution and substitution of "Khadi Caps" instead. His amendment, however, was defeated.

The Committee also decided to shift the committee's office from Nagpur to Wardha for the sake of convenience and to ensure greater co-ordination of Congress activities in the Province.—A. P.

Satyagrahis Released

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

Hundred and twenty-five persons, who were arrested in connection with the Siva temple 'satyagraha' were released this morning as a sequel to the compromise formula arrived at between prominent Hindu and Muslim citizens. They were taken in a procession through the main streets of the city.

Among the prisoners released were 67 convicted under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the rest were undertrials.—United Press.

PIECE-GOODS & YARN

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Grey, Unbleached.—		Rs.	a. p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	,,	0	9 6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	0	15 0
Shirtings	,,	0	9 1
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	,,	0	8 7
Leopard Cloth	,,	0	9 2
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	,,	0	10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	,,	0	14 4
Drills	,,	0	7 8
Domestics	,,	0	8 0
Domestics	,,	0	7 10
Chadars	,,	0	9 9
White Bleached.—			
Longcloth	per piece	10	8 0
Drill	,,	7	15 3
Yarn.—			
4s (All Waste)	per lb	0	3 6
6½s (All Waste)	,,	0	3 8
8½s	,,	0	4 5
10½s		0	4 10
12½s		0	5 1
16s		0	6 1
20s		0	6 10
24s		0	7 7
32s		0	8 11
60s		0	15 8
80s		1	5 4

All India Weather

From Our Correspondent.

POONA, Sept. 5.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max Temp.	Min Temp	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	95	77	...	17.1	—3.5
Amraoti	85	72	...	31.7	+11.7
Akola	87	74	...	33.1	+11.2
Ahmedabad	91	76	...	19.1	—4.8
Ajmer	89	76	...	8.4	—8.1
Ahmednagar	82	68	1	22.8	+10.7
Ambala	100	81	...	18.3	—1.9
Allahabad	81	75	2.2	45.6	+16.0
Benares	81	77	2.0	30.6	+1.2
Bareilly	95	79	...	33.1	+0.7
Bombay	86	77	T	65.1	+6.9
Bangalore	80	67	...	20.2	+6.7
Bhopal	84	71	0.3	44.8	——
Baroda	90	76	...	32.2	——
Belgaum	78	68	0.1	29.1	—8.4
Bahawalpur	101	89	...	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	83	69	...	16.9	+8.1
Bellary	87	75	...	13.2	+6.5
Bhavnagar	92	74	...	18.5	+1.8
Chittagong	84	77	04	71.2	+5.9
Calcutta	88	78	0.3	25.7	—13.3
Cuttack	87	76	1.3	31.3	+9.6
Cawnpore	93	80	...	17.6	+20.4
Calicut	82	74	...	96.9	+15.7
Colombo	86	75	...	11.0	—5.9
Cheerapunji	72	65	1.6	357.3	+101.7
Cocanada	89	77	...	23.7	+6.4
Cochin	81	77	...	56.5	—3.0
Dehra Dun	89	74	0.3	76.3	+10.1
Delhi	100	84	...	8.5	—10.3
Dehra I. Khan	106	79	...	2.0	—2.9
Darjeeling	64	58	1.0	99.4	+8.2
Desa	88	73	...	19.5	—1.3
Dalhousie	...	...	0.3	46.9	—5.9
Fort Sandeman	95	69	...	3.8	—1.2
Gorakhpur	89	80	0.1	46.9	+10.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	72	...	18.2	—0.4
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	77	...	3.6	—1.9
Indore	78	70	0.1	41.7	+17.6
Jhansi	89	75	...	34.2	+8.7
Jubbulpore	84	74	...	50.4	+6.7
Jacobabad	102	79	...	1.0	—1.1
Jaipur	94	74	...	11.2	—8.1
Karwar	83	74	0.3	81.8	—17.2
Karachi	85	78	...	4.3	—1.3
Kodaikanal	65	52	0.1	19.1	+1.8
Khandwa	88	72	...	30.0	+8.4
Lucknow	91	75	1.3	53.8	+25.2
Ludhiana	102	80	...	8.0	—10.8
Lahore	102	82	...	7.0	—6.2
Lyallpur	102	81	...	5.7	—3.9
Multan	98	79	...	3.0	—1.7
Mysore	80	68	...	10.8	+0.8
Madras	90	75	0.1	9.1	—2.2
Maymyo	...	...	...	...	...
Marmagoa	82	74	0.1	65.7	——
Malegaon	88	70	...	12.6	—0.5
Mussoorie	70	60	T	52.7	—12.5
Mahableshwar	64	59	0.2	231.7	—2.3
Murree	75	53	0.1	39.9	+7.8
Mount Abu	69	62	...	37.8	—13.7
Masulipatam	90	80	...	19.6	+0.5
Mandalay	92	76	...	10.2	—3.8
Mangalore	84	75	0.3	107.4	+8.8
Meerut	...	...	...	16.1	—6.2
Mercara	70	63	0.1	104.7	+9.5
Nagpur	85	74	T	47.4	+11.1
Ootacamund	65	49	...	20.5	—1.5
Patna	91	79	0.8	46.6	+11.5
Peshawar	88	77	T	3.4	—1.6
Poona	81	68	T	16.4	+0.5
Pachmarhi	75	66	0.1	67.8	+10.6
Port Blair	86	79	0.3	60.5	+8.8
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	85	74	0.1	31.0	—8.0
Rawalpindi	99	70	0.1	33.0	+13.0
Rangoon	86	76	...	61.9	——
Ratnagiri	82	74	0.1	101.5	+17.5
Rajkot	90	73	...	18.6	—3.0
Sialkot	99	89	...	27.6	+7.5
Srinagar	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	86	68	...	28.5	+13.9
Shillong	75	66	...	53.0	+6.1
Simla	70	59	...	39.3	—3.7
Surat	88	77	T	35.3	+1.8
Salem	89	75	...	20.6	+5.9
Trichinopoly	93	78	...	11.4	+3.7
Trivandrum	91	76	...	23.3	—2.3
Vizagapatam	90	77	0.6	17.8	+2.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorolgical Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-9-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.49 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degree

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees 1.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 156 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 65.42 inches.

Weather Remark—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-9-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-43 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 89.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1938

KHARE EPISODE BEFORE NAGPUR P. C. C.

Resolution Passed Condemning Attacks On Respected Congress Leaders

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

At a general meeting of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee this evening Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presiding. Mr. Manchershaw Awari placed a resolution passed by the executive of the Nagpur City Congress Committee recommending that disciplinary action should be taken against Dr. N. B. Khare and two other Congressmen in view of their carrying on agitation against the Congress Working Committee's Wardha resolution on the recent ministerial episode and Dr. Khare.

On the suggestion of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj the meeting agreed that the question of taking action against Dr Khare and some other Congressmen should be deferred till after the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi.

The meeting was not open to the Press. It is understood, however, that there was a prolonged and animated discussion on the Khare episode lasting nearly four hours when a comprehensive resolution expressing disapproval of the propaganda now being carried on in the province against the Congress Working Committee's Wardha Resolution came up before the meeting

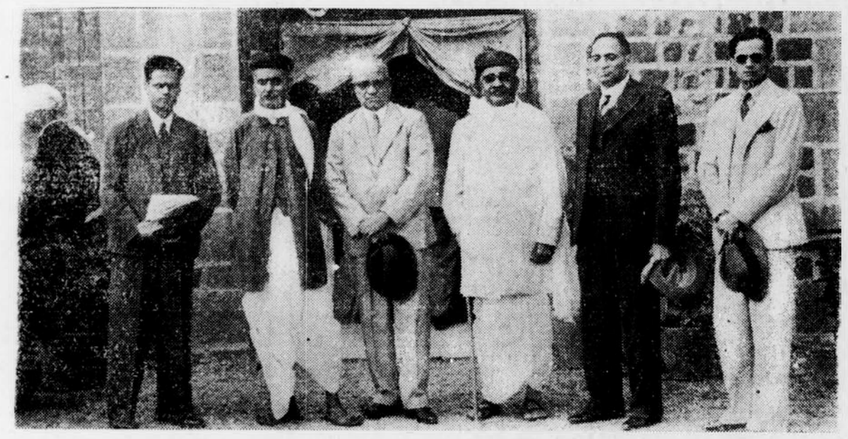
Dr. Khare, who was present, it is learnt, attempted to place before the members his viewpoint and clarify his position with a view to clearing misunderstanding in the minds of the members.

The House carried the resolution amidst excitement supporting the Congress Working Committee's action against Dr Khare and strongly disapproving of the propaganda that was now being carried on by those protesting against it

False Criticism.

The Committee felt that vulgar and false criticism of respected Congress leaders in the Press and on the platform was resulting in the spread of poison of narrow provincialism and communalism. The Committee further expressed itself against the use of language, indecent or calculated to stir up narrow provincial feeling, by individuals or newspapers of any party, and declared that such propaganda amounted to a deliberate attempt to undermine the Congress prestige

It was most undesirable and also objectionable that some Congressmen should take part in such propaganda and highly improper for any Congressman to transgress the obvious limits while expressing himself against the Working Committee's resolution, consistingly with the principles of nationalism, prestige and discipline, of the Congress.—A P



60th Birthday of Professor G. B. Kolhatkar (2nd from left) of the Fergusson College, Poona, was celebrated by his pupils and admirers on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. R. Jayakar (3rd from left) presided.

CONSCRIPTION FOR STUDENTS

Aim Of Education Should Be Service Of Country, Says Bombay Premier

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 4.

"It is time that we in India introduced some kind of conscription on the lines of 'labour camps' in Germany in order to train our students in social service before they obtain their degrees and go out into the world to follow their respective careers. It should be made obligatory on every student to go through these camps and serve his countrymen by giving them the benefit of his knowledge," said the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay while addressing the students of the Poona Engineering College on the occasion of their annual gathering last evening.

A large number of the past students of the college who were now occupying high positions were present, prominent among them being Mr. V. N. Vartak, retired Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department of Bombay Rao Bahadur Modak from Bombay, Mr. S. R. Bhagwat Chief Officer of the Poona City Municipality and Dewan Bahadur V. G. Shetve.

Mr. G. K. Naik, General Secretary, gave an account of the various activities of the students of the college in study and sports and their achievement in the examinations. Principal Shiv Narayan also gave a history of the college and the achievements of the students in the past and in the present. He requested that the Government should raise the number of students to be admitted to the college and also the stipends of the instructors in the college.

AIM OF EDUCATION

Mr. Kher said that he would refer the demands of the college to the Minister for Finance and to the Minister for Public Works who was present among the audience. Referring to the complaints that the graduates of the college were not now employed as in the past, Mr. Kher said that the aim of education should not merely be self-interest, but service of the country. In a vast country like India he thought, any number of graduates would not be adequate to meet the demands of the people. There were thousands of villages where no medical help was available and those medical graduates who were flocking to the cities would do well to percolate through the villages. Engineers should give the benefit of their knowledge of constructing and irrigation to the poor peasants who needed it most. Every kind of activity had thus to be directed towards the welfare of the millions of poor and ignorant villagers. Students should, therefore, aim at the service of their brethren in the villages and not only to follow lucrative careers.

PLAIN LIVING & HIGH THINKING

Proceeding Mr. Kher advised the students to try to reduce the expenses of education and lead a life of 'plain living and high thinking'. He found their dresses too costly and not in conformity with the high ideal of knowledge and service. The fair sex, he said had invaded almost all the spheres of life, but he was surprised to find that there were no lady students in this college. He hoped that in future there would be some applications from them and assured that he would readily increase the number of admissions to the college in case of these fair applicants.

Concluding the Prime Minister said that Government were thinking of introducing a new system of education in the Province with a bias for vocations and he hoped that the College of Engineering would help him in making this new system a success.

Prof. Mascarenhas, who is shortly to be appointed Principal of the College on the retirement of the present Principal, thanked the distinguished guest. The Prime Minister then declared open the Art exhibition in the college.

78 More Arrests In Kashmir

Police Pelted With Stones

SRINAGAR, Sept. 5.

One police constable was seriously injured while many received severe injuries, when the police were pelted with stones at Ganderbal. The Superintendent of Police, however, succeeded in dispersing the mob and arrested the ringleaders, states a Government communique dealing with yesterday's situation.

A general round up of undesirable characters is being made by police who have made 47 arrests in the city and 31 in the districts.

The situation in Srinagar and in the valley in general is quiet, though at a few places notably in the outlying parts such as Bandipore, inflammatory speeches were reported to have been delivered by speakers.—A P.

At the instance of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York, a meeting of the 25th National Foreign Trade Convention wil be held at New York on October 31 and November 1 and 2 next.

JUDGMENT IN TRAVANCORE BANK CASE

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Orders were passed to-day in the Madras High Court by Mr. Justice Venkataramana Rao, on the application filed by three creditors on behalf of a large body of creditors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, directing the winding up of the Bank, appointing the provisional liquidators of the Bank as official liquidators, and directing them to submit within three weeks, a statement of assets and liabilities of the Bank, so as to decide whether a scheme of reconstruction of the Bank is possible or not.

The judgment ran into fifty typed pages, and it took over an hour to read through the same.—A. P.

NAGPUR STUDENT FASTING UNTO DEATH

Sequel To College Authorities' Failure To Teach Him Sanskrit

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

Mr. C. S. Gupte, a B.A. (Hons.) student of the Morris College has entered into a fast unto death from to-day as a protest against the failure of the authorities "to teach him Sanskrit (Grammar)" and his expulsion from the College on August 13, for alleged insubordination.

It is stated that the student was insistent in taking a course which was not taught in the college, as none of the other students had taken it.

Mr. Purushottam Ramchandra Joshi, M.A., LL.B., of Nagpur is shortly proceeding to England for the Teachers Diploma.

15,000 Students On Strike

Protest Against Calling For Police Help In St. Xavier's College Strike

CALCUTTA: Sept. 5.

About 15,000 students, belonging to different colleges in Calcutta, went on strike this morning as a protest against the action of the authorities of the St. Xavier's College on Saturday last, in "calling for police help to control the strike situation."

All non-Government colleges were closed at about 11 a.m. as the authorities found that a large majority of the students were absent

In the Government Colleges, classes are being held with thin attendance, majority of their scholars having joined the strike. The strikers include several hundred Muslim students

Students of some of the schools in the city also came out of their classes and joined the strikers. They are now parading the streets in groups of small processions shouting various slogans.

The students of the medical colleges and schools, while they are not attending their lectures, are however, doing their hospital duties.

The demonstrations have so far been peaceful. Strong police arrangements have been made in front of almost all the colleges.

C. P. Forest Officers And Contracts

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

The C. P. Government has passed orders that Divisional Forest officers shall not ordinarily execute contracts for a period exceeding one year. With the previous sanction of the Conservator they may execute contracts for a period exceeding one year but not exceeding two years.—United Press.

NO DRAFT WAS FORCED ON DR. KHARE

Mahatma Contradicts Charge

WARDHA, Sept. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement in reply to certain portions of Dr. Khare's statement referring to him:

"I have read Dr. Khare's own defence. The only part that directly concerns me, I owe it to public to answer. It is painful for one to have to contradict Dr. Khare. He came to Shegaon voluntarily. He came to a friend. There was no protest on his part when he came. It was not without full argument that he felt convinced of charges I brought against him.

When he realised the force of my argument, he said he placed himself unreservedly in my hands. I told him that as he had admittedly lost his balance, if he felt like consulting his friends whom I had named, he should do so. There was no desperate hurry. He said, he was quite capable of deciding for himself, and that there was no need to consult other friends. Then I said, he had better write out himself what he had admitted. He suggested that I should draft a statement, as he was no draftsman. I said, nevertheless, that I wanted his language. If I felt it did not cover sufficiently what he had admitted, I would revise it or add to it

DRAMATIC CHANGE

After some hesitation, he took pen and a paper and drew up the draft. I then took it up, and made the corrections and additions. He read them twice or thrice, and said he could never admit betrayal of trust, and that in any case, he would not make any statement there and then, but would accept my suggestion that he should consult his friends. Then three o'clock following day was the time limit fixed for the receipt of his answer. I have consulted the President, Maulana Saheb and Sardar Patel who are here and they confirm my version."—A.P.

RELEASE OF PUNJAB POLITICAL PRISONER

RANCHI, Sept. 5.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India have communicated to Bihar Government their assent to the release of Butukeshwar Dutt, a Punjab political prisoner, at present lodged in Bankipur Jail, Patna

The release is conditional but the terms are not known at present.—A. P.

HINDU ENDOWMENTS

Move To Secure Needful Legislation

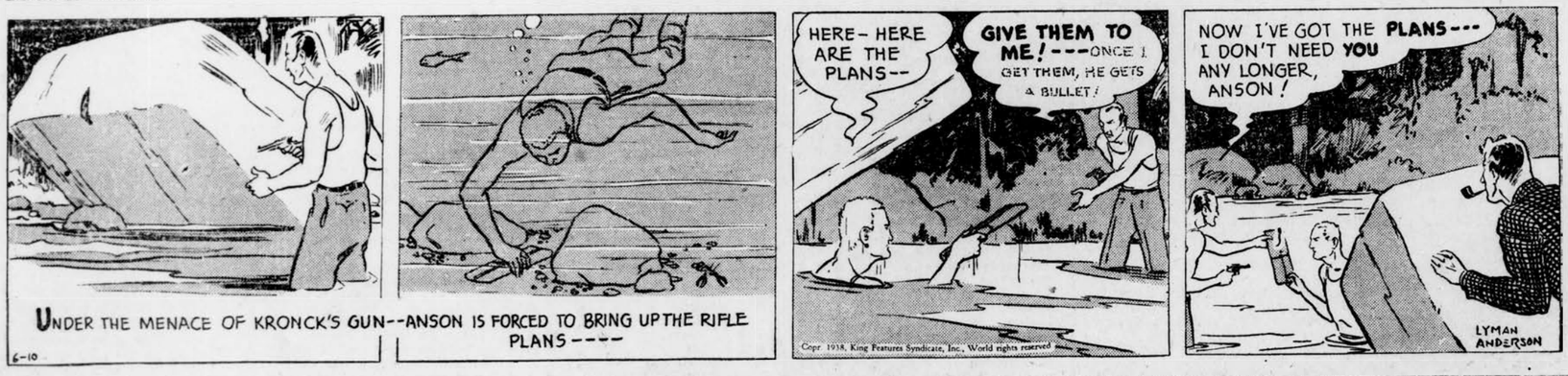
SIMLA, Sept. 4.

An informal conference, with Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee in the chair, was held this morning with the object of devising ways and means for placing the property of Hindu temples and other religious endowments on a satisfactory footing

A central committee was appointed to ascertain public opinion in the matter and influence Provincial Governments to undertake suitable legislation wherever necessary.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*


HERE- HERE ARE THE PLANS--
GIVE THEM TO ME! ---ONCE I GET THEM, HE GETS A BULLET!
NOW I'VE GOT THE PLANS--- I DON'T NEED YOU ANY LONGER, ANSON!
LYMAN ANDERSON
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
UNDER THE MENACE OF KRONCK'S GUN--ANSON IS FORCED TO BRING UP THE RIFLE PLANS----
6-10

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